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Boston Airport Bill Signed; French Reach Agreement; V-Trees for Servicemen

The World's Day—June 12, 1943

New England: Saltonstall Signs Airport Bill

Way was cleared for construction of four 5,000-foot runways at Commonwealth Airport when Governor Saltonstall today signed legislation authorizing a $4,750,000 bond issue to finance the improvement program. [Page 2.]

Meat and potatoes were slightly more plentiful in Greater Boston today with arrival of emergency supplies of meat, and more carloads of Southern potatoes, on which ceiling prices have been set by OPA. [Page 2.]

Free entry for military vehicles, and rigid adherence to Connecticut's highway regulations regarding trucks, were among the new traffic rules announced today by the Connecticut State Traffic Commission at Hartford in connection with the previously announced opening of the Merritt and Wilbur Cross Parkways to commercial traffic on June 15.

The new shoe-ration stamp, valid beginning next Wednesday, must last civilians through Oct. 31, announced the Office of Price Administration today.

In Europe: French Reach Agreement in Africa

The French Committee for National Liberation was reliably reported in Algiers to have reached an agreement to discharge high army officers, bowing to a demand made by Gen. Charles de Gaulle under threat of resigning.

The Berlin Radio said German observatories had registered a strong earthquake whose epicenter was estimated to be in the eastern Alps.

Admiral Sir John H. D. Cunningham, newly appointed British commander in chief in the Levant, was expected to arrive in Ankara today.

French Roman Catholic Cardinals have added their protest to the German forced labor policy, copies of a pastoral letter reaching Bern, Switzerland, disclosed.

National: Victory Tree-Planting Proposed

A victory tree-planting project, honoring every man in the nation's armed forces and aiding the country's reforestation program, was proposed at Des Moines, Iowa, by Miss Margaret March-Mount, widely known as the "Tree Lady" for her years of work in forestry conservation. Her project calls for the planting of a tree for every man in service.

To halt an exodus of laundry and cotton garment workers to war-plant jobs, the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will ask immediate wage increases for 100,000 of them.

In Mobile, Ala., Publisher Ralph B. Chandler of the Mobile Press and Register, fined $10 and sentenced to six hours in jail for editorial criticism of a criminal court judge, declared he would appeal "all the way to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, to protect the constitutional freedom of the press."

Herbert Hoover had to give up his seat in a United Airlines plane to a transport pilot at Denver, on the basis of war priorities. The former President continued westward by train.

William B. Wernecke, identified by the Government as a former German-American Bund leader, was sentenced at Chicago to five years in prison and fined $10,000 for making a false statement on his draft questionnaire and assuming the role of a minister to avoid induction.

Washington: Victory Tax More Than Expected

Victory tax collections from Jan. 1 to June 5 totaled $682,382,523, or $147,782,523 more than the Treasury had expected to collect in the first six months of the year, announces the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Federal aid to education in the amount of $300,000,000 has been approved by a Senate labor subcommittee. Higher teachers' salaries account for two thirds of the sum, and the rest for equalizing teachers' salaries and strengthening school systems in poorer states.

Americas: Twenty-nine Nations Accept Ramirez

In Buenos Aires it was announced that the list of nations recognizing the Government of President Ramirez has reached 29 with the addition of Panama and Honduras in the Americas, and of Vichy France and Belgium. The new government in a decree appointed military commissioners in Buenos Aires and Entre Rios Provinces.

Constantine Oumansky, former Russian ambassador to the United States, passed through Seattle en route to become his country's ambassador to Mexico. The two countries have ended a rift of 13 years.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Watch on Pleasure Driving Hits Resorts and Sports Parks

Certainty that inspectors of the Office of Price Administration would be watching virtually every major New England resort and sporting event over the week end for violations of the ban on pleasure driving was expressed today at the Regional Office of OPA today.

"Practically all beach and lake resorts and out-of-the-way dine and dance places in New England whose visitation is possible only by automobile and hence quite obvious 'pleasure driving,' will be watched by our inspectors," was how Kenneth B. Backman, regional OPA head, put it.

The OPA has conducted checkups of automobiles in such locations as Worcester, Springfield, and Holyoke, Mass., the Lake Winnepesaukee region in New Hampshire, and Rhode Island and Connecticut beach resorts, the OPA office stated. These and other places will continue to be watched, the OPA official said.

"It is amazing," the OPA official said, "what solicitude there has been recently among automobilists in visiting indisposed relatives and friends, or paying professional visits and shopping at the hours of 10 and 11 p. m."

However, the OPA officer said, compliance with the "no pleasure driving" ban has been very good, in fact, 95 per cent. "It is the 5 per cent who are chiseling that we are after," he said.

In the meantime, a board of examiners to hear the pleas of motorists already stopped by OPA inspectors has been set up by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA director. This board, Mr. Bresnahan announced, will begin holding hearings on Monday at the Boston district OPA office, 10 Post Office Square.

An assurance from the national office of the OPA that motorists might be permitted to operate their automobiles to summer homes if no additional travel was involved came to the eastern states gasoline and oil committee, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine has announced. Motorists, Senator Brewster said, would be allowed to drive to their summer homes if the distance was no greater than their present travel between permanent homes and places of employment.

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Weather Predictions

Moderate Temperature

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:21 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:30 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 9:21 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:36 a. m.

Wanderlust Of Americans Yields to War

Patriotism tempers urge to travel, but trips are open to public if 'rules' are observed.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans are in a vacation mood. But, of course, with wartime reservations.

Warm, sunny June days have done much to stir anew the wanderlust which surges to the fore in everyone at this time of year.

Reports from resort and hotel operators indicate that the 1943 summer season will be a fairly active one. But people are going to be patriotic about vacationing this year.

Wartime reservations mean that many things must be observed if the vacationist this year is to come under the heading of "patriotic."

For instance, folks in the East can't use their cars to travel to their favorite resorts. Nor may they use their "gas" and tires to go to summer homes to spend the season. The Regional Office of Price Administration in New England says that travel of this kind is in violation of the pleasure ban now in effect.

However, they point out, a man has the right to go to his summer home to attend to immediate repairs or to plant and care for his Victory Garden. It is, therefore, the garage for the pleasure automobile this summer, as a general thing.

There are no other mandatory restrictions. Such restrictions are merely proposals by Federal officials and are expected to be acted upon by civilians on a voluntary basis.

Short Trips and in Midweek

Because of the heavy demands on the railroads Americans are asked to travel only short distances and during the middle of the week. As a matter of fact the Office of Defense Transportation urges all Americans to travel only when necessary. Nonessential travel has been defined as "sightseeing trips; traveling just for the sake of going somewhere, a trip to visit Aunt Minnie; a week-end jaunt, and journeys intown to the theater."

Vacation travel, while considered nonessential, is looked upon by Washington officials as more desirable than the foregoing. If people will take vacations in the autumn and winter and not split up their holidays, the railroads and bus lines can handle the majority of civilian travel without interfering with the transportation of troops and war materials.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has asked all vacationists to avoid visiting the national parks this year unless they live close to them. This fits in with the ODT's request that civilians confine their rail travel to short trips.

Also the ODT asks that vacationists take short trips wherever possible and that reservations be made far in advance if possible.

Chance to Help Farmers

Many vacationists, particularly in the New England area, have indicated that in between their golf and tennis game they will lend a hand to some farmer in the region where they spend their holidays.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Heavy RAF Raid Blasts Düsseldorf, Lampedusa Rocked by 24-Hour Attack; Balkans: Anti-Nazi Trend in Hungary

Capture of Pantelleria clears big obstacle to safe transit of goods for Allied forces.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week Allied air power won its most spectacular single victory in the European theater of war, gave the lie to Hitler's propaganda campaign against Allied bombing, and cleared the Mediterranean of the most serious obstacle to the full use of that waterway as an Allied supply channel to the war fronts of the Middle East and Asia.

It was all done on the tiny little mid-Mediterranean island of Pantelleria which stood like a fixed cork right in the middle of the bottleneck of the Mediterranean in the Sicilian Straits.

For 19 days Allied bombers blasted away at the rocky little island. During that time British cruisers and destroyers scored an important assist, steaming under range of coastal batteries and putting guns out of action with gunfire which is always more accurate than bombing. But it was the big bombs falling day after day which rocked the entire island until its Italian garrison, deafened, numbed, blockaded and short of water—finally hoisted the white flag and confirmed the first decisive Allied air victory of the war over a land base.

Only other Allied air power achievement of similar quality was the Bismarck sea battle in which Maj. Gen. George Kenney's Australian-based bombers destroyed a Japanese convoy unaided.

Extends Tunisian Victory

Strategically, the fall of Pantelleria consummates the victory of Tunisia because the most important immediate fruit of Tunisia was the potential reopening of the Mediterranean supply line. But the supply line was not clear so long as the Axis had an air base and an observation post in the middle of the Sicilian Straits. Some Allied supply ships had moved through the Straits before Pantelleria fell, by hugging the African shore line. But even though they were safe from guns or planes on Pantelleria they could not be safe from observation.

It was not a practical possibility to push big convoys through those Straits until Pantelleria was cleared out. Now it becomes a practical possibility—although the supply line will still not be entirely free or safe or open until Sicily and Sardinia and Crete are also taken from the enemy.

Capture of the island is also a step toward the southern shores of Europe. From Pantelleria Allied single-seater fighter planes can cover our bombers attacking Sicily. From Sicily we could send fighters over the toe of Italy. It is a step in that direction and can of

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Hungarians Yearn for Peace

Growing weariness with the war and bondage to the Axis is causing Hungarian peasants to look longingly backward to "the good old days" when village fetes brought out colorful and traditional assemblies, such as the one shown above.

British attack on Ruhr follows daylight raid by U. S. bombers on two German bases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Spurred by the surrender of Pantelleria before the weight of air power, the Allied air blitz hurled itself with renewed vigor today at targets in Europe and the Mediterranean

The Island of Lampedusa, 85 miles south of Pantelleria, is now under 24-hour air bombardment.

Gathering strength during a two week's lull, Royal Air Force bombers took to the skies to deliver one of the heaviest blows yet in a night raid on targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland. Düsseldorf was under continuous attack for an hour. Münster, 60 miles northeast of that city was also subjected to a heavy pounding.

The night attacks followed a lively daylight raid by 200 American bombers on the naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. The Rhineland assault was compared with that on Cologne on May 30, 1942. In that attack, 1,250 bombers of all types took part.

As for Pantelleria, it is now conceded that the little island was no push-over, and that the Italians who defended it were no quitters. Its surrender was a great victory for the Allies and their flying squadrons, but in standing up under a 24-hour storm of bombs for nearly three weeks the Italian soldiers proved beyond all doubt their ability to "take it."

Whether Lampedusa will be able to hold out as long is doubtful.

Out of 3,000 bomber and fighter-bomber sorties over Pantelleria, less than 20 planes failed to return, the British Air Ministry reports. The total cost in manpower was "some 40 airmen."

Capture of the island now places Sicily within the range of fighter planes, thus permitting fighting cover for bombing missions over that objective.

The Algiers Radio has reported that the Italian garrison at Pantelleria numbered between 12,000 and 15,000, but there has been no official confirmation of this estimate Previous estimates had placed the garrison's strength at 8,000.

In Russia, too, the air offensive continues to take the lead over ground action. More than 700 Soviet planes took off along the 1,500 mile Russian front with German airdromes as targets. Russian fliers returned, with only 19 planes missing to report that 150 Nazi aircraft had been destroyed and much damage left in the wake of Russian bombs.

From Allied airdromes in the Pacific, heavy bombers rolled down the runways with 42 tons of explosives marked for delivery to Timor's capital, Koepang. Two Japanese airfields at Rabaul absorbed 19 tons of bombs during a two-hour visit from another force of General MacArthur's fliers. This was a follow-up on a heavier raid carried out the night before.

During two air battles over the Solomon Islands this week, American planes shot down 38 Japanese planes, outscoring the enemy by better than five to one.

Famine Stalks Across Europe Behind Nazis

Food for Freedom
Twenty-first Article in a Series

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—The latest and fullest facts revealing the gathering food crisis throughout Occupied Europe were made available to The Christian Science Monitor today.

They disclose a plight ranging from distress to starvation. There are no bright spots and conditions are reported to be steadily deteriorating under the Nazi rule of loot and tyranny.

These facts come from the chiefs of delegations which represented the occupied lands at the recent United States Conference on Food and Agriculture, Hot Springs, Va.

A representative of the Monitor addressed these questions in writing to the ranking diplomatic spokesmen of 10 countries:

1. What are the latest and fullest available facts on the food crisis in your country?

2. To what extent are the occupying powers depriving your population of needed food resources and how are they doing it?

3. How would you describe the present consumption and nutrition levels in your country? How rapidly are these levels deteriorating and what may be the early results?

4. What will, in your opinion, be the effect of this trend on the participation of your people in the coming invasion of Europe?

5. What do you think could practicably be done at this time to improve the food situation in your country?

The information provided the Monitor in response to its queries do not rely upon rhetoric to reveal the grimness and gravity of the food crisis. The detailed statements are to be published in installments. Quick summaries of the conditions disclosed in the reports for today follow:

France—The immediate and future outlook is dark. Conditions already bad are growing worse. If liberation does not come in the near future, France will be plunged into a state of acute and general famine such as it has not known for several centuries.

Poland—Undernourishment is so bad it will take years to restore the damage already done to the people's physical condition, but despite these trials Poland's morale is strong and unbroken.

The Netherlands — Official rations, already low, are available only on paper. They are rarely available in fact. "If, in the face of thousands of children dying of starvation, we should be found trying to formulate reasons why such an attempt (to get some food into the occupied countries) should not be made, we all shall have committed a sin that can never be wiped out."

Food delegates present grim picture. First page, second section.

Hungarian Cabinet Shift Changes Minister of War

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Col. Gen. William Nagy has resigned as Hungarian War Minister and Admiral Nicholas Horthy has accepted the resignation and appointed Col. Gen. Ludwig von Csatа to succeed him, the Berlin Radio said today in a dispatch by DNB.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler has already lost the war in the eyes of most Hungarians.

Even those who long co-operated with the Nazis, hoping to share the loot, are abandoning ship with telltale haste.

Elsewhere the anti-Nazi cracks are even broader.

Today deep in the heart of Axis territory pro-Ally sentiments are being openly expressed and with comparative impunity. This in itself is a barometer of waning Nazi influence.

Whenever Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt or some other prominent United Nations leader is scheduled on the BBC, leading Budapest newspapers feature front-page boxes giving the time and wavelength and advising readers to tune in.

Yet only a few miles away, in Germany itself or occupied Yugoslavia, listening to the BBC carries the capital penalty.

Last week a large Budapest daily published an article expressing the conviction that the Hungarians would welcome restoration of the Czech people as partners in central Europe, believing that solutions of outstanding problems are attainable.

Commented the influential daily Allehanda in neutral Stockholm: "This opinion, being completely contrary to German central European policy, is really sensational when coming from an Axis power. By expressing belief in the resurrection of Czechoslovakia, Hungary seems to accept German defeat."

If the press can go so far, there

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Situation in Balkans Covered in Series

What is the precise situation today in the Balkans, which are known to be the weakest point in the defenses of Hitler's European fortress?

This question is the subject of a number of special articles prepared by Mr. Stevens containing some remarkable revelations as to the precarious hold of the Nazis in that area. Mr. Stevens, who represented The Christian Science Monitor in the Balkans, previous to transferring to the recently completed North African campaign, has been able to use well-authenticated and largely exclusive sources of information.

The following article, which is the first, shows how the Hungarians are already ordering their policy on the assumption that the Axis has lost the war.

Los Angeles Hunts for Cause Of Outbreak by Zoot-Suiters

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 12—Behind the confusing outbreak of sporadic riots here is seen a complexity of factors that cannot be tossed off as zoot-suiters, servicemen, or race factors alone.

All of these appear to be present in some degree.

Many observers believe the flames are being fanned by subversive elements.

Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and a fact-finding committee named by Gov. Earl Warren began work today to uncover, and try to clear up, the causes of these riots.

Army and Navy commanding officer have issued strong statements to their men. Rear Admiral D. W. Bagley, Commandant of the 11th Naval District, and Maj. Gen. Maxwell Murray, commanding the Southern California sector of the Western Defense Command, invoked their disciplinary powers. General Murray said he would punish soldiers guilty of rioting.

WPB Investigates

Even the War Production Board stepped in to investigate clothing manufacturers making zoot suits, now illegal because of the quantities of fabric required. Board officials said "drastic measures will be taken to enforce compliance."

It is the conviction of many that juvenile delinquency, allowed to grow to alarming proportions in recent years, has spread into the upper age limits of 18 to 23 now involved in the riots. Those ages are subject to the California Youth Correction Authority.

Los Angeles has the largest Mexican population in the United States, a population with which it lives on the friendliest terms and in mounting mutual respect. The rioters referred to touch only the tiniest fraction of this community.

What discrimination against these people there has been in the past has been the discrimination of indifference rather than persecution, and Spanish-speaking citizens of this city are among the foremost co-operators in current long-range programs to make up for its recent social shortcomings.

Zoot-Suiters Hunted

The riots spoken of came to a head on the night of June 7, when hundreds of servicemen and civilians moved in mobs through the city's downtown streets hunting out boys wearing the exotic "zoot suit" garb which has become the distinguishing get-up of many neighborhood gangs here lately. This was incited by several incidents during past weeks in which zoot-suiters had attacked and injured servicemen on leave.

Immediately afterward, Admiral Bagley declared Los Angeles temporarily "out of bounds" for the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard, and the Army moved at once to co-operate with the local police in maintaining order.

Incidents of the same kind have been reported in other Southern California cities since, but C. B. Horrall, Los Angeles police chief, declares that the situation there was well in hand.

The attacks made by the young gangsters on servicemen and

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Early Senate Concurrence Expected on Antistrike Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Legislation legally binding labor to its no-strike commitment—a once voluntary pledge through which John L. Lewis has lately driven a couple of coal barges—is now assured.

Prompt Senate approval of the bill which the House passed late yesterday by a bipartisan vote of 219 to 129 is certain.

The final House version of the bill is a far-reaching over-all no-strike act holding out prison terms and stiff fines to violators.

It outlaws strikes in Government-operated plants and prohibits them in other war industries without 30 days' notice and a secret ballot, during which period the Government would be empowered by statute to take over any plant. Thus, the strike ban is extended throughout the entirety of industry during the war.

Whether the bituminous coal strike, which finally fired Congressional sentiment into its present action, will break out again on June 20, when the Lewis-authorized truce comes to an end, remains to be seen. A clear settlement of the wage issue is not yet in sight, although Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Government custodian of the coal mines, has now opened the way for remission of the fines assessed against the miners who were on strike last week.

Negotiation on Fines

Mr. Ickes pointed out that existing collective bargaining contracts, which provide for the collection of $1 and $2 a day fines for striking and other forms of absenteeism, also provide for negotiation of any dispute over collection of fines by the individual mine operators and union committees. He said he was issuing instructions to have all such disputes settled in that way.

Provisions for fining striking miners, it was noted, had been placed in the contracts at the request of the United Mine Workers as a means of enforcing union discipline.

Mr. Ickes left the collection and remission of the fines up to the operating managers of the mines and gave them discretion to cancel the proposed levies by agreement with local officials of the U. M. W.

There was little doubt that the local union officials would agree to having the fines remitted, in the light of the vigorous objection made yesterday by Mr. Lewis, U. M. W. President, and of threats

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Continent:

Huge RAF Force Blasts Düsseldorf

The RAF, resuming its devastating offensive against the armament centers of the Reich, sent the greatest force of heavy bombers of the war to attack several targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland on the night of June 11, concentrating its greatest deluge of bombs of Düsseldorf, it was announced from London.

Munster was the biggest target among the secondary objectives, the British Air Ministry said, and 43 bombers were lost in the as-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Saltonstall Signs Bill For East Boston Airport

Conversion of Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, into a modern airfield, with four 5,000-foot runways was authorized today when Governor Saltonstall signed a bill providing $4,750,000 to finance the improvement program.

The Governor's action was taken as Massachusetts legislators reconvened in an effort to prorogue the 1943 legislative session by nightfall.

Final legislative action on the airport bill came last evening when the House, after two hours of heated debate, approved the bond issue on a roll-call vote of 152 to 48 and the Senate passed the measure without debate on a lop-sided vote of 27 to 3.

Legislative leaders had hoped to prorogue last night but mechanical difficulties of engrossment, the protracted House debate on the airport bill, and a surprising Senate resistance to Governor Saltonstall's bill to establish a Board of Collegiate Authority in the Department of Education blocked the effort.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R) of Boston again led the opposition to the airport expansion measure, supported by Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville.

Shattuck in Opposition

Declaring that there were insurmountable obstacles in East Boston to development of a major airport such as are being constructed elsewhere, Representative Shattuck urged abandonment of the project.

He charged that American Airlines has a monopoly on the Boston airport, although United Airlines and three other major lines had been "knocking at Boston's door for several years."

"The chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Aeronautics Commission is a director of the American Airlines," Mr. Shattuck declared. "Is it not possible that if he would use his influence to call off American Airlines' opposition we might get these other lines in Boston now without spending any money on the airport until after the war?"

Representative John E. Powers (D) of Boston termed the bill to provide the $4,750,000 bond issue "good legislation."

"The money we spend on this airport will return to us a thousandfold," Representative Powers declared. "Most of us believe that 65 per cent of travel in the next 10 years will be by air."

Challenging the argument of Mr. Shattuck, Representative Douglas Francis (R) of Newton said that other airlines had not come into Boston "simply because we have a very small, inadequate airport."

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, Republican Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared himself "wholeheartedly in favor of the bond issue."

"There's one thing perfectly sure," he said, "if we don't put the money in and show that we mean business in this State we won't get any money from the Federal Government."

Opposing the East Boston development Representative McCarthy said, "The airport at East Boston is all right now. Please in the name of common sense don't throw $5,000,000 of the taxpayers money down a rat hole."

During discussion of the $2,000,000 supplemental budget for the 1944 and 1945 biennium Representative Bigelow criticized the Rules Committee of the House for ordering increase of salaries for employees of that committee—claiming that the increase was out of line with all other salaries in the classified service of the State service.

Increase for Staff

The House upheld the Rules Committee proposal to increase the salaries by a rising vote of 6 to 79. The amount involved was $1,760 for each year providing salary increase for three employees of the committee and one employee serving as secretary to the Democratic floor leader.

The House also adopted four minor amendments increasing compensation for certain other employees in the State service and then, under suspension of rules, engrossed the supplemental budget.

Also engrossed by the House in the closing hours of yesterday's session were two measures growing out of the Cocoanut Grove disaster. One was the resolve calling for study of laws for safety of persons in places of public assembly; the other was a bill establishing the Board of Standards and Appeals in the State Department of Public Safety to supervise administration of building laws throughout the State.

The Senate joined the House in overrriding Governor Saltonstall's veto of the bill providing a minimum of $40 a month assistance to aid needy blind persons. The Senate roll-call vote was 30 to 2.

Both the Senate and House adjourned at 10 p. m. to convene today at 11 and 10:30 a. m., respectively.

Banners of Many Allies to Feature Parade Honoring Flag Day on Monday

A short parade and appropriate exercises on Boston Common will mark the 166th anniversary Monday of the adoption of the United States flag in the form it is known today, by the Continental Congress of the then young and struggling Republic.

This year Flag Day has been designated by President Roosevelt as an occasion to pay homage not only to the "Stars and Stripes" but to the ensigns of our 31 other allies—the United Nations—as well, and to that end both Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin have set aside Monday for its observance.

Moreover, in addition to the now customary but always welcome detachments—masculine and feminine—from the several branches of the armed services in the parade, there will be a United Nation division, which will include a provisional company of men in the armed forces of Great Britain, Australia, Canada, and Poland.

This will be supplemented by a War Relief Unit of the consumed representatives of these countries and of China, Cezchoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, and Yugoslavia.

Other units in the parade include a special color guard escorting the flags of Colonial days and variations in red, white and blue, several veterans' organizations, the Twenty-Sixth Infantry of the Massachusetts State Guard, auxiliary firemen and police from the local civilian defense services.

The marchers will assemble at Copley Square at 6:45 p. m., the actual parade getting under way 15 minutes later with its Chief Marshal, Brig. Gen. William J. Blake of the State Guard, leading the day down Boylston Street to Tremont Street, east to West Street, and then by path through the Common to the parade ground where Mayor Tobin will preside during the patriotic exercises.

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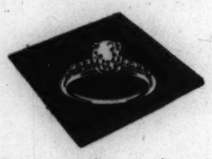

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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"God the Preserver of Man"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

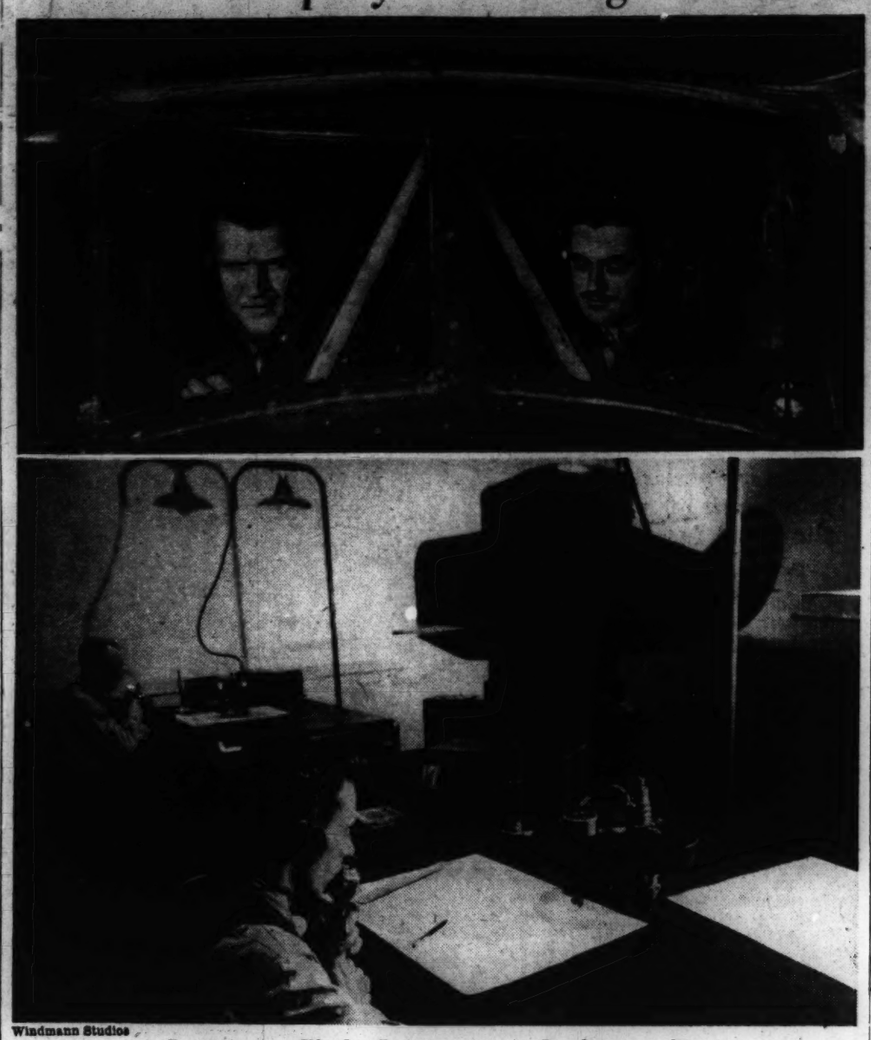
The hours of service of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-3)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-3)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-3)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 610 High Street (1-3)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-3)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-3)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 670 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 281 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY — First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 10 Lynde Street (1-3)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 52 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP — First Church, 168 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St. — 84 Berkeley St., Little Building, Cor. Berkeley and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms.

Airlines Company Trains Flight Officers



Windmann Studios

Learning to Fly by Instruments at Burlington, Vt.

Northeast Airlines, Inc., flight officer instrument training course at Burlington, Vt., gives careful instruction in both synthetic and practical methods. Top—Ensign Harold M. Forrest, a naval officer taking the Northeast's course, and Capt. Vincent Mulac, Chief Instructor, are shown getting ready for an instruction flight using only the instruments and without visual aid in one of the school's Stinson planes. Below— Simulated instrument flying "under the hood" of a Link trainer is done by students for theoretical work preparatory to going aloft. The "crab" in front of the instructor, who is relaying vocal instructions to the student under the hood, traces on a map of an airport the actual course flown by the student.

Wanderlust of Americans Yields to War

Continued from Page 1

Of course, other vacationists will be contented to remain at home taking picnic lunches to near-by state and local park reservations. Others will work in their victory gardens and spend their time improving home grounds.

The American vacationist is a "good sport" and despite inconveniences that may crop up in his means of travel he'll get to where he is going with a minimum of fuss. Vacationing today has become somewhat of an adventure and Americans are taking things as they find them good naturedly and with due consideration that there is a war on.

A day at near-home beaches, parks or picnic grounds will be possible this year if pleasure seekers choose their method of transportation wisely. Although more careful planning than the prewar practice of tossing a lunch in the family car will be necessary, such excursions can be arranged to be both relaxing and patriotically saving of "gas," tires, bus and train space, the Office of War Information said yesterday.

Conditions will vary according to local transportation systems, of course, and residents in the northeastern gasoline-shortage area may find ordinary schedules sharply curtailed or eliminated to meet the crisis. The Office of Defense Transportation, however, has set up general guides for the public seeking a day's relief from war tasks. Local public carriers will give individual information on how they have adapted their own systems to meet the Government requirements.

The best transportation to near-by play fields are streetcars and subways. Use of them involves no waste of critical materials, and, as long as pleasure seekers are careful not to travel during rush hours, ample space is usually available.

Excursion Boats Run

Day excursion boats, too, remain unrestricted by ODT regulations. Their operation will be limited only in proportion to fuel allotments granted them. Their schedules may be somewhat trimmed by lack of skilled manpower, but a check with the company a day or two before the trip will give current schedules.

Because of the vital role busses play in war transportation on the home front, their use other than for carrying workers to and from their occupations will be limited. For example, special or charter busses used solely for taking riders to and from a recreation center are suspended for the "duration." The rule holds whether they run from a railroad station to a resort or travel a full route from a city to a recreation center. If the pleasure site is situated on a regular bus route, companies outside of the northeastern area may add in some measure to their service to take care of summer crowds.

Train and intercity bus travel should be excluded from one-day recreation plans. Troop movement, furlough travel and essential business traffic have first claim on train and intercity bus space. Summer train service in general, however, will be far less than that of normal years and one-day trip passengers will be wise to adhere strictly to the Government request for no unnecessary travel.

Taxicabs and station wagons used in service between railroad stations and bath houses can run at present, according to the gasoline available to them. As gasoline, equipment and manpower shortages become more acute, such luxury services may have to be tailored to stricter conditions.

Baker's Island Light to Mark Its 150 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., June 12—Baker's Island Light, just off this port, will observe the 150th anniversary of its first lighting quietly tomorrow because of wartime restrictions.

The keeper, Capt. Arthur L. Payne, plans to entertain a few associates and briefly review the careers of the many keepers who have kept the lights burning for the ships at sea.

When originally established, Baker's Island Light consisted of two towers, but now only a single shaft supports the light that sends out its signal to mariners. In 1926 the light in the lower tower was removed and the building dismantled.

Possibly the most interesting event in the entire history of the light occurred in 1813—when the frigate Constitution — "Old Ironsides" — was chased in from the high seas to seek refuge in the comparative safety of Salem Harbor. Two British cruisers, the Endymion and the Tenedos, were in hot pursuit.

The lighthouse keeper noticed that the Constitution needed help so rowed out and piloted the vessel to safe anchorage. In the meantime, the inhabitants of the town of Salem had dismissed church and rushed down to the beach, hauling a cannon to help the American cause. But the two pursuing ships sailed away and the incident was closed.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital will be given by Thomas Richner, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "Chinese Art" will be given by Mrs. Tomita in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery. Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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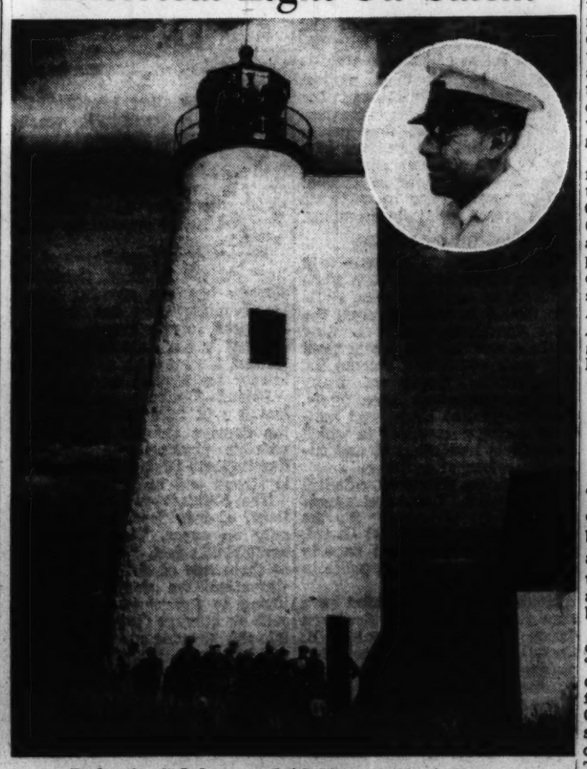
Waring to Address Advertising Club

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, will address the Advertising Club of Boston, at the Club's final luncheon session of the season on Wednesday, June 15, at the Hotel Statler.

Veterans of previous wars and all "unconditional-surrender" patriots of the present war have been invited to attend the luncheon. More than 400 luncheon reservations already have been received by the Advertising Club.

Historical Light Off Salem



Baker's Celebrates 150 Years' Usefulness

Beacon is observing its 150th anniversary tomorrow, when Capt. Arthur L. Payne (inset) plans quiet ceremonies in accordance with wartime restrictions.

Northeast's School Is Unique In Air Pilot Training Course

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 12—Playing tricks with the vision, Northeast Airlines teaches pilots here the art of flying solely on instruments—"under the hood" is the aviation term for it—without the inconveniences of older training methods.

Vincent J. Mulac, Chief Instructor of Northeast's pilot training division, showed us how the method, which utilizes the color perception of the eyes, works.

Into the cockpit of one of the company's twin-engined Lockheed 10A transports which had just borne us from Boston he brought a hood resembling a racing shield for a motorcycle. It had light thin panels of polaroid plastic which cause light rays to become directional, somewhat as a comb passed through the hair makes parallel strands. The hood is fitted inside over the regular glass windshields of the plane. Its color, if anything, gave a greener, more vegetative, look to the Green Mountains which form the backdrop of the eastern side of the field, toward which our plane was pointed.

From his pocket Mr. Mulac produced two pairs of glasses that resembled vacation sun glasses except the glass was red. These were also of polaroid. "Put 'em on and look out," he directed. The Green Mountains had disappeared and outside was a black void. "Now look down," Mr. Mulac said, switching on the plane's instrument panel lights as he said so. When our eyes had become accustomed to the red glasses the instrument dials on the plane's dashboard stood out very clearly. "Those dials are what the boys fly on," Mr. Mulac said.

Cuts Off Light

Mr. Mulac explained that the green polaroid panel cuts off approximately 50 per cent of the upper end of the visible light spectrum while the red glasses cut off the lower 50 per cent producing thereby the effect of darkness. Switching on the panel lights permits the pilots to see only the necessary flying instruments, and creates the impression of a night flight.

Older methods of instrument flying under a canvas hood, Mr. Mulac explained further, were not only uncomfortable in warm weather to the student pilot but they also obstructed the instructor's vision on the learner's side of the plane during landings and takeoffs.

Now instructors may watch the takeoff procedure through the windshield panels minus their red glasses and don them aloft when instrument procedure instruction begins, Mr. Mulac said.

While the polaroid panel and glasses combination is not original with Northeast, having been first developed by the Navy, Mr. Mulac said that Northeast has worked out what it considers superior applications of the principle during the school's two and one half years of operation. The company, for instance, developed the dural frame with polaroid panels which may be installed in any plane of the same type. The frame imparts stiffness to the panels which used to wrinkle and distort outside vision. By employing thicker-gauge polaroid the problem was overcome, he stated.

In addition, reference manuals, both for the academic and flying phases of the training, have been developed from the school's experience. These manuals have been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Mr. Mulac said, and other air lines are finding them useful for their pilot training courses.

Procedures Recorded

Even instrument approach and landing procedures used by the Federal airways traffic control bureaus, which all commercial pilots must know, are recorded by Northeast on a set of training disks used by the school.

All of which serves to emphasize that Northeast's training methods are a prime example of the policy of governmental agencies in permitting private contractors to teach subjects in which they are particularly expert. It is not to be presumed that the government could not do this if given time but in wartime the official agencies save time both in starting training quickly and training adequate numbers of skilled personnel with the least possible delay by engaging civilian experts.

Two student trainees from here, for instance, were among the crew that flew President Roosevelt to Casablanca, another pilot flew Gen. Charles de Gaulle from London, another one was a co-pilot on the plane which flew Wendell Willkie on his world-girdling tour. Other students are with Pan American Air Ferries, Pacific Alaska, Pan American Africa, Ltd., and Panagra, as well as the domestic air lines. Northeast, in fact, has four pilots who were trained at its school.

The training courses which are conducted at the Waterman Memorial Building of the University of Vermont could hardly be called "snap" sessions. An average of 16 students out of 40 who begin the 12-week course here pass the academic and flight tests enabling them to sit in as co-pilots on air transport activities, we were told.

In the first stage of the two-phase course the students receive 108 hours of ground school—composed of six-hour daily sessions of computing, plotting, meteorology, radio communication, power plants, flight and power charts, and air regulations, and 90 minutes daily in the Link instrument trainer, a groundling plane which simulates "under the hood" flying. The final stage gives the students 20-25 hours in Stinson instrument flight ships—Northeast operates 15 of these smaller training craft.

Second Phase

The second phase of the course provides 60 hours of ground school which brings students closer to the "real thing"—familiarization in a "mockup"—wood and canvas scale model—of the bigger Lockheed 10A transport. This consists of simulated flight procedure, direction finding radio, cross-country, and instrument letdowns through overcast weather. This is followed by 21 to 25 hours of multi-engined indoctrination in the Lockheed 10A. Northeast operates four of these planes—retired veterans of its earlier airline operations.

Students graduating from the pilot training school are generally assigned as enlisted reservists of the Air Transport Command or to the major air lines for further practical experience. The Burlington school comes under the recently inaugurated War Training Service of the Civil Aeronautics Authority which is an outgrowth of the former Civilian Pilot Training Program. The Northeast school, furthermore, is believed to be the only private contractor which has an advanced flight officer course.

Though everything done at Burlington is pegged for war purposes, Northeast officials believe that the school has a future after the war. The commercial air lines, they believe, will want to continue training their own pilots after the war. Some of the domestic operators have already indicated that so long as Northeast operates such a school they will send their pilots to be trained at Burlington. This will relieve the air lines of the necessity for training schools of their own.

Northeast, furthermore, has virtually completed the building of a new all-wood hangar at the Burlington airport. This will house all its present equipment and the larger Douglas transports the company operates which will be coming in here again after the war. The hangar is even large enough to accommodate future four-engined transports.

Bunker Hill Day Observance Planned

The all-day observance next Thursday of the 168th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill will be marked by a parade of military and naval detachments through the streets of Charlestown in the afternoon and band concerts and block parties that night.

Opening gun of the local holiday will be fired at the customary "Night Before Banquet" Wednesday in the State Armory at which former Congressman Joseph E. Casey is to be the principal speaker. Other guests will include Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Maj. Gen Sherman Miles, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, and City Councilor Michael L. Kinsella.

Meat-Potatoes Reunion Near On N. E. Menu

Meat and potatoes joined forces in greater strength on the New England home front today, prepared to bolster civilian supplies which daily had grown weaker during the past few months.

Most encouraging to regional officials of the Office of Price Administration—who have been waging a determined campaign to bring weekly shipments of meat to New England above the 15,000,000-pound level—was the news from the packers that shipments for next week will total 14,519,000 pounds.

"This substantial gain is due largely to increased shipments of pork by both large and small packers," Frederic W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer, said. "This is the biggest weekly total of meat for this area since the start of rationing on March 29."

Potatoes From South

Rolling up from the South, 30 carloads of potatoes reached the Boston market yesterday, with many more reported on the way. By the first of July, marketmen predicted, so many "spuds" will have reached the area that the Government will issue a plea that they be substituted for other foods.

Reports that potatoes have been selling for as high as five pounds for 45 cents, brought the issuance of ceiling prices for the entire Eastern Massachusetts area by State OPA Price Officer Henry Silberman.

California potatoes, he said, should sell for 30 or 31 cents a 5-pound bag; South Carolina's, 26 and 27 cents; Florida's, 31 to 33 cents; North Carolina's, 25 and 26 cents; and Maine old potatoes, 23 and 24 cents for 5 pounds. These are the highest prices which may be charged, and retailers must sell at lower prices if they buy at less than ceiling, Mr. Silberman added.

Butter Prices

At the same time, the Regional OPA office issued a complete table of new butter prices which had been slashed on June 10 under a new subsidy plan. The prices ranged from as low as 46 cents a pound for Grade B tub butter up to a top of 52 cents a pound for Grade AA prints in ¼-pound cartons.

Fifty cents was the average ceiling for the better grades of prints or rolls in parchment.

Assurances that there would be no repetition of last Sunday's milk shortage at stores and restaurants in Greater Boston came with the knowledge that dealers have been speeding up their wholesale deliveries during the last couple of days so that retailers and restaurants might be stocked up. There were extra deliveries today, but, unless there is a relaxation of the present ban on Sunday wholesale deliveries, none will be made tomorrow.

Victory Gardeners Advised to Plant Series of Crops for Bumper Harvest

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Be sure to plan on succession crops if you want vegetables all season long. This is the advice of Arno H. Nehrling, Secretary of the Boston Victory Garden Committee and exhibition manager for the Massachusetts Horticultural Association.

"Many community gardeners have limited space and should keep on planting as late in the season as possible," Mr. Nehrling continued. Among the crops the victory gardener should be harvesting in September and October, if succession planting is practiced, he named: Green snap beans, shell beans, cucumbers, cabbage, lettuce, chard, radishes, peppers, tomatoes, parsnips, carrots and spinach. In larger gardens there can be corn and squash up to late September.

"The great percentage of our Boston gardeners are planning to exhibit some of their best crops at the big Boston Victory Harvest Fair, which will be held in Horticultural Hall on Sept. 11, 12 and 13," he said, and added that at this show, which is expected to be one of the biggest of its kind in the United States and which is sponsored jointly by the Boston Victory Garden Committee, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Advertising Club of Boston, offer prizes totaling more than $3,500.

If you are planning to exhibit at the Harvest Fair, you will be interested in the following chart, provided by the Boston Victory Garden Committee, which shows the number of days between planting time and harvesting:

Corn—75 to 90 days.
Carrots—80 days.
Tomatoes—75 days.
Snap beans—45 to 60 days.
Lettuce—45 to 55 days.
Beets—50 to 60 days.
Swiss chard—50 days.
Broccoli—60 to 70 days.
Peppers—100 to 140 days.
Radishes—25 to 30 days.
Summer squash—60 to 70 days.
Winter squash—100 to 110 days.
Onion sets—60 to 90 days.
Parsnips—150 days.
Cucumbers—60 to 70 days.

If you happen to have cauliflower in your Victory Garden it is probably beginning to head up about now. As soon as the head begins to form, pull the outside leaves up around it and tie them loosely. This is to exclude sunlight and avoid sun-scalding the fruit. It also improves the flavor and encourages tenderness. The head should be cut as soon as it is filled out. Summer crops of cauliflower are not easy to grow. With succession planting a fall crop may be started about three months before frost, by raising plants in a seed bed and transplanting. Cauliflower needs cultivation and care similar to that given cabbage and broccoli.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderate Temperature

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperatures today and tonight with gentle winds.

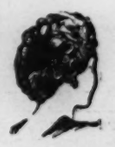
Southwestern Maine and all Remaining New England States: Moderate temperatures today and this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:21 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 7:43 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:11 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Monday, 8:38 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Smith's Beauty Salon
THE DAYLIGHT SHOP



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Hawaii Awaits Call as Allied Offense Base

By William Norwood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Hawaii is in the testing and polishing stage of preparations for whatever future assignments the Pacific war has in store.

The Territory is emerging from a period of intense—at times almost frenzied—defense activities and is looking ahead confidently to the time when the potentialities of Hawaii as a base for offensive operations may be fully exploited.

Some of the major projects initiated after the Pearl Harbor attack have been completed and others are nearing completion. A minor exodus of war workers from Hawaii to the mainland has been in progress for sometime, and it is expected that within the next few months the number of homeward-bound workmen will be increased substantially.

Now that these islands are prepared to withstand whatever blows the Japanese may aim in this direction, there already has been an evident shift in military planning to place more emphasis on Hawaii's utility as a key base from which the Allied offensive in the Pacific eventually will be developed.

Even the most casual observer cannot fail to note the change from defensive thinking and planning that characterized military preparations here immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack to the offensive preparations so evident today.

No More Defense Training

When residents of Hawaii see soldiers wading waist-deep or deeper across sluggish, muddy rivers, are practicing landings from the sea at some remote beach, they know the "boys" are not training exclusively for defense of Oahu.

Coincident with the shift from purely defense preparations to the beginning of offensive activities—or to what some military observers have defined as the "offensive-defensive,"—there has been a change in the outlook of the civilian community of Hawaii.

Now that it is clear that strategy calls for liquidation of the Nazis before efforts in the Pacific can be expanded beyond the "offensive-defensive," residents of this Territory realize the war is going to be relatively close to them for a relatively long time.

Just as Hawaii was the first American community to feel the impact of this war, it now expects to be the last to remove the barbed wire and camouflage.

Thus the islanders, after a period of many uncertainties, are settling down for a long haul, realizing that it may be several years before military controls and precautions can be relaxed.

Little notices such as this one may be found almost daily on front pages of Honolulu papers:

"There will be heavy artillery firing on the south shore of Oahu Friday between 8 a. m. and noon. Persons living in the Kalihi and Punchbowl areas are warned to take precautionary measures against breakage of household articles as a result of concussion from the guns."

Blackout regulations in Hawaii are being modified gradually, but military authorities have stated repeatedly that no substantial relaxation of the blackout will be authorized until Japan's striking power has been reduced substantially.

"Outside Islanders" Praised

A blackout committee, responsible to the office of the military governor, is conducting experiments with controlled lighting and with methods of ventilating blacked-out rooms. The number of dimout bulbs residents of Hawaii are permitted to have in their homes has been increased. These bulbs may be used on porches and in outdoor gardens. Street lights now burn feebly at night as do traffic signals at busy intersections. Light adjustment stations have been established for the benefit of motorists whose headlights need adjusting or repairing. Thus numerous devices are being employed to ease the burden of the blackout without lifting it completely.

The "outside" islanders in Hawaii have won praise from military leaders for the effective manner in which they have helped strengthen defenses of their respective islands. In the vernacular of Hawaii the "outside" islands are all the islands apart from Oahu; Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii are the expendable members of this fleet; Oahu is the capital ship.

Defense installations on all islands have been strengthened greatly since beginning of the war, but expenditures of armament and materials on the outer or "expendable" islands has been relatively feeble in comparison with the heavy investment in Oahu.

In addition to this disparity in military strength, major war projects in and near Honolulu drained a substantial portion of the manpower from the other islands until stops were applied and the labor supply of the respective islands was frozen.

Lacking protection of such formidable fortifications as guard Honolulu, Pearl Harbor and other sections of Oahu, the "outside" islanders have had to assume more responsibility for their own protection. They have responded enthusiastically to this challenge.

Typical of the manner in which "outside" islanders have mobilized their resources to help protect their homes is the record of the Menehune Minutemen of the Island of Hawaii, more familiarly known here as the Big Island.

The Minutemen were formed as a civilian work battalion to cooperate with the Army in such semi-military projects as stringing barbed wire and preparing other barricades along Hawaii's miles of shoreline.

During the first eight weeks of their service Hawaii Minutemen donated 10,000 man-hours from their spare time to string 630,000 feet of barbed wire.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Ding, Des Moines Register
If They Want It, That's the Right Way

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
From the Last Foothold in the Americas

Valtin's Internment 'A Routine Check'

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Jan Valtin, former Communist secret agent and author of the best-selling autobiography "Out of the Night," said today his recent internment at Ellis Island was "a routine check' by the Immigration Department, since he is a German citizen.

Mr. Valtin, whose real name is Richard J. Krebs, was released May 27 from Ellis Island where he had been held for six months and three days. A native German, he disclosed in his book that he entered this country as a seaman in 1938.

At a press conference, Mr. Valtin said he would become an American citizen if possible, but if not, would be willing to "leave the country voluntarily."

Navy Chaplain Bill Calls For Higher Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee will hold hearings shortly on the Walsh-Plumley bill establishing more effective administration of Chaplains' activities in the Navy.

At the present time religious facilities for Navy men are in the hands of a division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, headed by Capt. R. D. Workman, who has only advisory powers.

The bill before Congress would establish a Chief of Chaplains for the Navy, parallel to the position held in the Army by Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold. It would give the Chief of Chaplains the temporary rank of Rear Admiral for the duration of the war, a peacetime rank of Captain, and a definite four-year term of office.

The present setup in the Navy, the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains has charged, puts the most important decisions affecting the religious welfare of hundreds of thousands of American young men in the hands of men who are not trained in religious matters and are under constant preoccupation with other business and who may be utterly uninterested in the work of Chaplains or may even have an animus against it."

They point out that the medical profession has succeeded in getting the Navy to establish a Bureau of Medicine and Surgery headed by a Rear Admiral. "In the old days the 'ship's chaplain,'" they added, "was in good deal the same position as the ship's doctor, but no such vast change has taken place with regard to him."

No major advance has been made in the Navy in recognizing religion since 1917, the Commission says.

In a letter to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, cosponsor of the bill, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, opposed the increased status of the Naval Chaplains' Office, saying that the Navy considers the "rank, pay and allowances now enjoyed by the office in charge of the division, considering his responsibilities, are adequate."

Brine Spud-Peeling a Tip for Homes

ALBANY, Calif. (AP) — Tip to soldiers on K. P.: Assuming it's O. K. with the sergeant, put 30 gallons of water in a kettle, add 100 pounds of salt. Bring this to a violent boil. Throw in the potatoes and put something on top of them to keep them below the liquid surface. Let the whole mess boil actively for six minutes.

Then put the spuds on a platform and roll 'em around while spraying them with cold water, using all the pressure you can get from the nozzle. If the skins don't fall off, or at least yield to a slight rubbing action, don't blame the United States Department of Agriculture's Western Regional Research Laboratory, because that is a simplified version of the newest and one of the best ways it has found to do the job.

Potatoes are being dehydrated by the shipload for the armed forces and lend-lease. If old-fashioned peeling methods were used, the various processing plants would be topheavy with hand labor.

The salt brine peeling method was developed by the regional laboratory to help speed production in these plants. Brine peeling, which can be used also on turnips and several other root vegetables, is rated as less wasteful than hand peeling. The over-all weight loss is 13 to 18 per cent. That is comparatively low but not low enough to suit the Albany technicians, so trey are trying to tighten up the idea and reduce the waste to an insignificant amount.

The Albany experts are deliberately undoing some of their own work in dehydrating. They are seeing how good a job they can do of putting water back into dried vegetables—how close they can come to making the vegetables look, taste and nourish like the fresh articles. A woman chemist, Dr. Martha E. Davis, supervises the work.

University Allows 'Frats' Off Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Trustees have lifted the ban restricting fraternities and sororities to dormitory rooms on the campus of the University of South Carolina, and most of them have already obtained off-campus quarters.

An expanding Navy training program and housing of the Twelfth Army Corps have taxed the institution's dormitory facilities. The campus restrictions on the social organizations was inaugurated several years ago.

Changes in the faculty include Robert L. Sumwalt, who was named dean of the University's School of Engineering, succeeding Walter E. Rowe, who was designated dean emeritus in another action by the trustees, who met here recently in connection with the institution's 138th annual Commencement.

Prices and Your Purse: Shoes

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 12

If you're having trouble getting butter and meat now, you can console yourself that the shortage is temporary.

Dislocations are due to the trades unpredictable reaction to price roll backs. The five to six cents a pound reduction in the price of butter will be followed June 21 by a three-cent a pound average reduction on all meat except cured and processed pork. The pork cut begins July 5. Soon the supply will be even again.

Now in Use:

Blue Stamps (processed food) K, L and M—good through July 7.

Red Stamps (meats and fats) J and K valid through June 30.

Red Stamp L becomes valid on June 6 and is good through to end of month.

Sugar stamp in War Ration Book One good through Aug. 15 for five pounds of sugar. Stamps 15 and 16 may each be used for buying five pounds of sugar for home canning—good through Oct. 31.

Coffee Stamp 24 is good for one pound of coffee through the end of June.

Shoe Stamp 17 is good for one pair of shoes through June 15; Stamp 18 becomes valid June 16.

New Shoe Stamp

Consumers may have to use their new shoe stamp, No. 18 in the "sugar-coffee" book, to prepare for fall wear, it was indicated with the setting of Oct. 31 as expiration date. Originally it had been indicated that the stamp, which becomes valid on June 16, might be used only for summer wear if another stamp were authorized in time for fall buying.

Custom Points

If your soldier relative thinks he is doing you a big favor by sending you five pounds of butter from New Zealand or a ham or two from Canada, remind him that it costs ration points to get it out of customs.

No duty is collected unless the value of the gift exceeds $50, but those sending food packages should send a notice to the addressee telling the contents of the package and how many points it will cost to get it "out of hock."

Mistaken Idea

A lot of people still believe the Government imposes rationing just to make them "feel the war."

If that were true, the whole nation could expect a ban on pleasure driving any day.

As a matter of fact, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes is definitely against such equalizing of sacrifice, unless it would produce more gasoline or fuel oil for the hard-hit East Coast.

He insists that gasoline shortage is still a transportation problem and further restrictions on the West and Middle West at this time will not help the Eastern Seaboard.

Sherbet in Boston

Because a soda fountain clerk in Boston the other night made us take half sherbet with our dish of ice cream, may we quote again OPA Release No. 2502, of May 14:

"Retailers cannot force their customers to buy an equal amount of sherbet or any other frozen confection to obtain any given quantity of bulk or packaged ice cream, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration emphasized today in a joint announcement. . . .

"OPA made it plain that the requirement was a violation of the express prohibition against tie-in sales under the general maximum price regulation, under which ice cream and sherbets and ices are priced."

Domestics Complain

Domestic workers are still complaining about their employers pre-empting their ration books and spending their points. OPA says, "It is unlawful for any person to sell or give a ration book to any other person unless the stamps from it are to be used for the person to whom it was issued." It suggests that where a domestic worker eats only part of her meals at her employer's home, "an allotment of points be worked out on a weekly basis taking into account the amount of ration foods consumed by each member of the household and the number of points required to purchase them."

Books by Mail

OPA officials aren't sure that the new time-saving method of sending out ration books by mail is a success.

Too many people either forgot to reply to all the questions, to sign their names or to put the proper postage on the applications. Most local OPA's are being lenient and sending out books anyway if the unanswered questions are not key ones.

State Comptroller Admits Misuse of C Coupons

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12 (AP) —State Comptroller J. Millard Tawes admitted last night he had violated the pleasure ban in making a trip to Georgia in a State-owned car, and asked the Office of Price Administration "to dispose of the case on the record without a public hearing."

Mr. Tawes admitted he misused the C ration gasoline coupons allotted to the State car to make a trip starting May 23, from Crisfield, Md., to Fort Benning, Ga., to attend his son's wedding.

TIME IS MONEY
OPEN A
SPECIAL CHECKING ACCOUNT
★ NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIRED
★ NO MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGE
Save Gas—Tires—Time
CITIZENS NATIONAL
TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Head Office: Spring St. at Fifth, Los Angeles
Branches thoughout the Community
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

V
POWER PLANT WORK
Men Wanted — Experience not necessary
APPLY ANY MORNING, MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card, also birth certificate or other evidence of U. S. citizenship.
NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 14th AT 9:45 A. M.
RHS
ANNUAL
June Clearance Sale
A NEW ENGLAND TRADITION IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES

SOUND storekeeping demands periodical clearances. Stocks must be cleared of broken assortments and slightly mussed items left in the wake of each season's activity. Furthermore, regardless of the status of supply and demand in a war economy, there are instances, always, where too many of certain kinds and styles of goods have been bought. These do not move readily in everyday trade, and held in stock for any length of time, will serve no useful purpose.

Finally, the best of manufacturers have, periodically, some items to clear, and as purchasing agents for our customers, we are often able to buy brand-new and seasonable merchandise at savings that we can pass on.

For obvious reasons the number and variety of items involved is more limited than in other years, but our Annual June Clearance Sale still offers you real values in all of these classifications—values that are both a New England tradition and in tune with the times.

REMNANTS — second floor

RAYON REMNANTS, 65c and 85c yard. Originally 89c to $2.00 yard. Our entire stock of rayon remnants, suitable for dresses, blouses and the like. One-to-four-yard lengths.

CELANESE RAYON JERSEY, 85c yard. Originally $1.50 yard. Twenty beautiful plain shades. Also white and black.

SILK REMNANTS, 1.50 yard. Originally $2.95 and $3.95 yard. Mostly plain colors. A few printed silks. Limited quantity.

WOOLEN REMNANTS, 2.85 yard. Originally $3.50 to $5.00 yard. Imported and domestic woolens in dress, suit and coat weights. Good assortment of colors and blacks. The majority are 100% new wool. Some are wool and rabbit's hair. All are 54 inches wide. 1 to 4 yard lengths. Sold only by the piece.

JUVENILE APPAREL — fifth floor

TEEN GIRLS' OVERALLS, 1.85. Originally $3.00. Cotton gabardine in pastel shades. Sizes 12 to 18.

GIRLS' DRESSES, 2.00 to 6.95. Originally $4.00 to $10.95. Rayon or cotton in broken colors and sizes.

GIRLS' GLOVES, 50c and 1.25. Originally $1.25 to $2.50. Fabric or leather for girls 7 to 14. Broken colors and sizes.

CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES, 1.35 to 6.95. Originally $2.25 to $10.95. Broken colors and sizes.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS TOGS REDUCED ½. Miscellaneous group of shorts, jackets and sunsuits. Sizes 3 to 6.

BOYS' SPORTS JACKETS, 11.95. Originally $16.75. Sizes 13 to 18 in corduroy or wool plaid.

SPECIAL PURCHASES BRAND-NEW MERCHANDISE

Luncheon Sets
4.50
Regularly $6.00. Fine quality imported linen. Hand-hemmed. Plain oyster white ground with all-over two-tone-stripe plaid effect. Gold-and-brown, red-and-brown, green-and-brown. Cloth 52x52 with 6 napkins.
Third floor.

Boys' Beach Shirts
65c
Regular $1.00. knitted cotton sports shirts. All white or white with choice of navy, maroon or green banding in one size or the other . . . small and medium, for boys 6 to 12. Fifth floor.

Summer Gloves
3.85
Regularly $4.50 to $6.00. Glace and doeskin-finished lambskin in white, beige and a few high shades. Plain and novelties. Glove Shop, Street floor.

MARKDOWNS

WOMEN'S DRESSES — fourth floor

DAYTIME AND DINNER DRESSES, $15. Originally $22.95 to $39.95. Printed and plain rayon crepes, sheers, some wools and a few cottons in the daytime group.

DAYTIME AND DINNER DRESSES, $25. Originally $39.95 to $49.95. Printed and plain rayons, some wools . . . and a few cottons in the daytime groups.

DAYTIME AND DINNER DRESSES, $30. Originally $49.95 to $69.95. Many one-of-a-kind models in this group. Rayon crepes and sheers, some wools.

MISSES' DRESSES — fourth floor

DAYTIME DRESSES, $10. Originally $14.95 to $19.95. A colorful group of rayon crepes in one and two-piece styles.

DAYTIME DRESSES, $15. Originally $29.95. Exclusive group of few-of-a-kind dresses in 100% new wools and in rayon crepes.

DAYTIME DRESSES, $20. Originally $35 and $39.95. Few-of-a-kind models in 100% new wools and rayon crepes.

SUITS — sixth floor

ENGLISH SUITS, $48. Originally $70 and $80. English tweeds and stripes in all wool fabrics for misses.

YOUNG SUITS, $10 to $48. Originally $17 to $65. A miscellaneous group of wool suits in tweeds and solid colors . . . including a few rayon dress-like suits.

COATS — sixth floor

WHITE ALPACA COATS, $15. Originally $40 and $45. Full-length, slightly soiled wool-and-mohair sporting coats for college girls.

SPORTSWEAR — fourth floor

KNITTED SUITS, $15 and $20. Originally $29.95 and $35. Select group of few-of-a-kind two-piece knitted suits for misses.

In some cases intermediate markdowns have been taken.

In fairness to our customers, all sales must be final.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY
Tremont at Temple Place
BOSTON

Mail and phone orders as quantities permit.

How Los Angeles Woman Judge Helps Juveniles

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Women's Activities

Juvenile courts should be considered simply as places where children may be aided to make the adjustments which homes and schools have failed to help them make, according to Judge Dora Shaw Heffner, Commissioner of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles. The public should not brand with shame boys and girls called to appear there, she declared in Boston yesterday.

Judge Heffner believes that a more enlightened attitude toward juvenile courts on the part of the general public would help in combatting the juvenile delinquency problem. A juvenile court record is a different matter entirely from a criminal police record, she pointed out.

Juvenile Court records are absolutely confidential and there is no danger of their being used against a person in later years. As far as that goes, she added, it is as often the parent as the child under whose name the record is filed after a case has been investigated by the Juvenile Court.

A correctional school is the Court's last resort, she said. A child is sent there only if it proves impossible for him to make the necessary adjustment at home or in a private school. A "petition in behalf of a juvenile" may be presented to the Court by social agencies, by the police, or by parents themselves, she explained.

Agreeing that lack of understanding and a proper sense of discipline in the home are in large measure responsible for juvenile delinquency, Judge Heffner emphasized that children should be taught why they must not do certain things. Punishment alone is not sufficient, she said.

From her years of dealing with young people, she has come to realize the need of greater understanding of the adolescent. "One trouble," she said, "is that mothers are not properly trained to handle adolescent boys' problems. Too many boys feel they cannot talk things over with their mothers."

Recently made Director of State Institutions of California, Judge Heffner has 40,000 persons under her supervision. She has nine institutions for the mentally handicapped, three correctional schools for youth, one home for the blind, and three workshops for the blind to direct.

Heretofore she has always worked with juveniles. From that experience plus what she will now learn from working with adults, she hopes to be able to work out plans that will help prevent the need of long-term commitments to institutions for adults.

By a Staff Photographer

Juvenile Judges of East and West Meet

Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court and Judge Dora Shaw Heffner, Commissioner of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles, meet at a luncheon given in honor of Judge Heffner by the Florence Crittenton League of Boston.

Because of wartime depletion of personnel, many of these institutions, she said, are now using women nurses and attendants where they have always had men before. They are doing "surprisingly well," according to reports from the heads of the institutions, she said.

People often ask Judge Heffner how women can stand such work in institutions for the mentally handicapped. She doesn't think they could if they thought they were doing it of themselves. "All of us who are dealing with readjusting others lives must feel that the work is done through us not by us," she explained. "If we didn't look at it this way, every day would be too much for us."

Mrs. Heffner, who is President of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Florence Crittenton Home, was entertained at luncheon at the Women's Republican Club yesterday by the Florence Crittenton League of Boston. She reported that there were 34 active Circles in Los Angeles.

Dog Show

New England dogs will hold up their heads and point their tails in honor of their canine friends in the armed services when they step into the ring at the 37th annual show of the Ladies' Dog Club next Saturday. Held at the Beaver Country Day School in Chestnut Hill, the Show is being given this year for the benefit of Dogs for Defense, Inc. There will be a booth on the grounds, where dogs that cannot go to war may be enrolled as donors to the War Fund. Many of the prizes will be in the form of war bonds and stamps.

Phyllis Rainer of the WAAC will judge Dachshunds, and Miss Jean Hinkle of Osterville, Mass., a member of the Club, will pick the best dog in the show from among the several hundred entries. Mrs. George Putnam, President, is expected to show some of her poodles. Mrs. Edwin Dresser is Chief Steward and Mrs. Delphin F. Young heads the Trophy Committee.

When visitors grow weary of watching the judging, they may turn their attention to movies of sporting and working dogs in action. A refreshment tent will serve sandwiches. In connection with the Show a window display is on view at the Atwell Company, 30 Federal Street.

Tea for Their Mothers

Members of the Junior League of the Women's Italian Club will entertain their mothers at a tea at the Hotel Sheraton tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. This final social event of the Club season will include the installation of officers for 1943-44. Miss Pietrina Maravigna has been re-elected President, and the others are: Miss Marie Ruggiero, First Vice-President; Miss Jean LaMacchia, Second Vice-President; Miss Rosemarie DiGiacomo, Recording Secretary; Miss Josephine Politi, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Mary Politi, Treasurer.

With 15 of their members doing civilian defense work, 25 serving as United Service Organizations hostesses, and one in the WAVES, the Junior Leaguers are taking an active part in the war program. In addition, 25 of the girls have taken the home-nursing course in their own localities, and as a group 15 to 20 members meet once a week to roll bandages for the Red Cross.

With Club funds, the girls purchased $60 of yarn during the past season and knitted a total of 70 garments. Besides this, on their own, they knitted 125 pieces for the Red Cross. They have also collected books and magazines for the Soldiers and Sailors Library, and are still cutting out and binding mystery stories for the same organization.

Col. Harold C. Pierce will speak on "Experiences in the Marine Corps" at a luncheaon given in honor of him and Mrs. Pierce by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Colonel Pierce is now commanding officer of the Marine Corps in New England, following a Marine career full of adventure all over the world. He was in China when the Japanese began their advance on that country. Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, director of the Club's War Service Department, is chairman of the luncheon.

Talk on Shrubs

Dr. Donald Wyman of the Arnold Aboretum will give an illustrated talk on "Flowering Shrubs" at a meeting of the Marblehead Garden Club at the home of Mrs. George W. Metcalfe, Phillips Beach, on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Ulin Re-elected

Mrs. Max Ulin was re-elected President at a recent meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Republican Club. Her co-officers for 1943-44 include: Mrs. Ernest Buffington, First Vice-President; Mrs. Irving Merriam, Secretary; Mrs. George Blanford, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William C. Emery, Treasurer, and Mrs. Melville F. Rogers, Auditor. Vice-Presidents from the different wards are: Mrs. Perley Miller, Ward 13; Mrs. Henry Howard, Ward 14; Mrs Frank Glover, Ward 15; Mrs. Wallace Guthrie, Ward 16; Mrs. Robert G. Wilson, Ward 17.

Indiscriminate 'Merit' Wage Rises Opposed

Conditions under which "merit" wage increases may be made were clarified today by regional National War Labor Board officials.

Calling attention to new restrictions imposed on the granting of merit wage increases under General Order 31, recently adopted by the Board in Washington, Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England WLB, and Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the wage and hour division of the United States Department of Labor, declared that indiscriminate wage increases made by employers to individual employees are hampering the success of the Government's wage-stabilization program.

In general, their joint statement said, wage increases which may now be made without WLB sanction must now be within a salary or wage-rate schedule which (1) has been specifically approved by the WLB; (2) which is contained in a collective bargaining agreement in existence on May 31, 1943, or (3) which conforms to the employer's practice prior to Oct. 27, 1942.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, June 14
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. (Last day.)

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia, Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Those Endearing Young Charms," by Edward Chodorov. Featuring Virginia Gilmore, Blanche Sweet, Zachary Scott and Dean Harens. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Cambridge Summer Theater—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten. Starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"Rope's End," by Patrick Hamilton. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.
Saturday
Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Red Cavalry March ..... Morton Gould
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" . Tchaikovsky
Hatikvoh
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Dubinushka, Russian Folk Song
Arranged by Jacchia
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in E-flat . Liszt
Soloist: Harold Rubena
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Sunday
"Pomp and Circumstance," March . Elgar
"Danse Yugoslave" ("Simfinocko Kolo")
Gotovac
Red Cavalry March ..... Morton Gould
Military Polonaise ..... Chopin
Dance Suite from "The Bartered Bride"
Smetana
Warsaw Concerto (In one movement)
Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
Fifth Symphony, Finale .. Shostakovitch
Gilbert and Sullivan Favorites
Arranged by Seredy
Minuet ..... Paderewski
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite ..... Eric Coates

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Boston Debut Recital by Thomas Richner, pianist. 2 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, Tapestry Gallery—Victory concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee. 4 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 1:50, 5:, 8:10. "Journey Into Fear," Orson Welles. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Fenway—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Fantasia." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:55, 9:25. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20.

Kenmore—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 1, 4:25, 8.

Majestic—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12:48, 3:36, 6:25, 9:12.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard. 11:05 a. m., 2:22, 5:48, 9:14. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:17, 4:43, 8:05.

Modern—"Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9. "Taxi, Mister," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2:07, 7:52. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:48, 9:33.

Orpheum—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:18 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"Sons of Liberty," "Heavenly Music." "Stars on Horseback." "Romantic Nevada." "Modern Vikings." "Blonde and Groom." "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Paramount—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:25. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO—Boston—"Mister Big," Donald O'Connor. 9:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:35, 3:45, 5:55, 8:05, 10:15. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10, 9:25.

Scollay—"China," Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 11:38 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

State—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—"March of Time, Show Business at War." "Puppetoon with Mr. Strauss." "Nevada and Lake Tahoe." "Heavenly Music." "Popular Science." "North African Album and World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Spy Train," Richard Travis, Catherine Craig. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:40, 8:50. "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10.

Uptown—"Hit Parade of '43," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. 4

Washington Street Olympia—"China," Loretta Young. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. Continous 1:30-11.
Allston: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Avenging Rider," Tim Holt. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller.

BRAINTREE—Brainiseo: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Commandos Strike." Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker.
Coolidge Corner: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
Cleveland Circle: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "The Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. Continuous 1:30-11.

Harvard: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "Lady Bodyguard," E. Albert, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.
University: "Hello, 'Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Desert Victory." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.
Codman Square: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," John Payne, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. Continuous from 1:30.
Franklin: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," John Payne, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. Continuous from 1:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3, 6:10, 9:15. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 2, 5, 8.
Park: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Powers Girl," Ann Shirley, George Murphy. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. Continuous from 1:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Air Force," Gig Young, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Saludos Amigos," "China Girl," George Montgomery. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 1:38, 4:51, 8:04. "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney Frank Morgan. 2:48, 6:01, 9:14.
Mystic: "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
Orpheum: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:08, 6:15, 9:25.
Strand: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley, Eddie Albert. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Fighting Chetniks."
Fellsway: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Selected Short Subjects." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi. "Hi Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.
Strand: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, P. Morrison.
Strand: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick.
Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Gloria Warren.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2:07, 7:52. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:48, 9:33.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Tombstone," Richard Dix. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers.
Coolidge: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "We Are the Marines."

WAVERLEY—Strand: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "We Are the Marines."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sherlock Holmes Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:30, 7:50.

Sunday's FM Program

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News: Organ music.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They Might Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

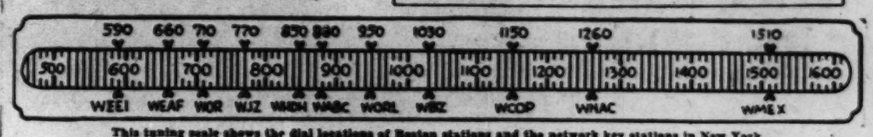
W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—Flag Day Ceremonies.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You"; British-American two-way talks.
5:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John F. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News.
12:15	J. Tetzel; H. Carew	Bond Wagon Quiz.	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam; drama	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Radio Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Studio Speaker	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Wm. Green:	'N. E. Boston on the Air':	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.:	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	"American Labor"	All - Soldier Program;	'Invasion & War Finan.'	ington Senators baseball	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band: Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Speakers	Harold Fleming, talk	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	News Service
3:00	Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	ington Senators baseball	Musical program
3:15	Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	game	Musical program
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	"Little Show"	News; Salute to Palmer	Red Sox - Washington	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	baseball game	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alex-	Matinee in Rhythm	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
4:15	Sports Program	ander Kipnis, bass;	Sports program	Sports Program	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Glenn Gray's Orchestra.
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra
5:00	Nadia Reisenberg;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Bing Crosby, songs
5:15	Simeon Bellison	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
5:30	"Unrationed Jam".	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Harold Grant's Orch.
5:45	Bill Eliot, songs	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	Newscast	Garden Gossip: speaker	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	and soldier talent.	A. Templeton: "Home"	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk.	News; Music Interlude.
6:45	News; Comments	Concert Strings	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Concert Strings	"For This We Fight";	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; g'sts	London: variety progrm	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	George Alex. Ormsby	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Paradg.	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.	comedy aerial	Volney Hurd, news.	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	'Truth or Consequences':	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Uncle Bill: Natalie
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Hays Drummond, guest
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire:	Classical Album; Man-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	News Roundup, Ray Rich	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Thomas L. Thomas:	fred Symphonic
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	drama; Henry Weber's	Poem
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Drama	Comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Musical Album
10:00	"Serenade"; music.	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band":	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Todd Grant, news
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Newsreel of the Air	wagon"; variety; drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Dance orchestra
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Elmer Davis, talk	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz.	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News of the World	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	'Morning Pickup'; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Melodies of the Thing"	Religious service	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"The Melody is the Thing"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Freedom on Land dr.
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	nade	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Religious program	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News: "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Concert Miniatures	
11:15	Church"; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services: speaker
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Church of St. Paul:	Tremont Temple Church
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	speaker	Services: speaker
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; Modern Music	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Services
12:15	P. Saltman, pianist	Weekly War Journal	Modern Music	Reviewing Stand: Re:	News report
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	News Service	Punishing War Crim'ls	Kate Smith, songs
12:45	interviews; music	WHDH Music Hall	Eye Witness News dr.	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live'	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:15	Elmer Davis, OWI.	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:30	Fashion Talk	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe"; religious	Irving Ceasar, songs	Concert Melodies; WCTU
1:45	Col. Stoopnagle; mus	Cavalcade of Song	prgrm; speakers; music	Musical Roundup	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Youth Forum: Seh'ls	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago R'ndtable:	Cedric Foster, news	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:15	War Correspond'ts	Cavalcade of Song	"Durable Peace"	Religious program	'Frank and Ernest'
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Inez Lind Interviews
2:45	World News; Music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	William Jeffers: Rubber	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	gram: talk; music
3:15	Symphony, Pierre	Civic Studio Program	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Monteux, conduc-	Boston University Ves-	"The Army Hour": choir;	Flag Day Ceremonies:	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	tor	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; drama	speakers	Irish Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Symphony	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Invitation to Listen";	Young People's Church	Viennese Waltzes
4:45	Marjorie Lawr'nce	Matinee of Yesterday	"Invitation"; News	of the Air: speakers	Viennese Waltzes
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Summer Symphony,	"Answering You": Trans-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysts	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	Atlantic Forum	Operetta
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Summer Symphony,	"The Adventures of Bull-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	dog Drummond": drama	Baseball scores
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Music: 'Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	mance': Broekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services; speaker
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Studio Vesper Program	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	drama; music	Vesper Prgrm: Narration	comedy drama	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	"Those We Love"; drama	Studio speaker	'You Shall Have Music'
7:15	People's Platform	Sportscast: Newscast	"Those We Love"; drama	Studio speaker	'You Shall Have Music'
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelley,	Bandwagon: Woody	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Lt. Col. H. Morgan	m. c.	Herman's Orchestra	Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America";	Roy Porter, news	Paul Whiteman's Orch.;	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	Treasury Star Parade	Dinah Shore; guests	'Can We Organize Peace	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum: mystery	"One Man's Family"	on Federal Un. Lines?'	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society,	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa

Editor to Give Report On Exports of Americas

Log of the Port of Boston

Export conditions in Latin America as found by Franklin Johnston, editor and publisher of the American Exporter, on his recent two-month tour of that section of the Western Hemisphere, will be described by him at the New England Export Club, Inc., at the Hotel Statler June 16.

It is the second official meeting of the newly incorporated Club, which developed out of the former New England Export Group, and is the last meeting until autumn.

S. Walter Taber of Winchester, Executive Secretary of the club, announces that Mr. Johnston at the June 16 meeting will discuss other prases of the Latin American situation, including how decentralization works; what Latin America thinks of the United States today, and what it thinks of the United States manner of doing wartime exporting.

Transportation Reshuffled

In the first 18 months of war, New England's transportation habits have been reshuffled from water to rail, from plane to train, from private automobile to bus, according to the Second Quarterly Report for 1943 prepared by the Boston Office of the United States Department of Commerce.

"Raw materials and fuels that once moved peacefully up the Atlantic Coast to be laid down at Boston or another New England port now come roaring through the railroad gateways to Harlem River, Maybrook, or points north," the report points out.

Ship Contribution

New England shipyards contributed 10 of the 175 new ships delivered into service in the United States during May, according to the United States Maritime Commission. The monthly report showed that the May record brought the number of vessels constructed thus far in 1943 up to 711, which is only 35 ships less than the total production for the entire year of 1942 when 746 vessels were delivered. Eight of the New England built ships were delivered from the South Portland, Maine, yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, and two from Walsh-Kaiser Company, Inc., at Providence, R. I. All 10 are of the EC2 cargo-ship type.

Stores for Ships

Food for ships under the rationing program, has been arranged by the War Food Administration for vessels of the War Shipping Administration, according to the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston. The plan permits ship chandlers and suppliers to obtain a certificate in duplicate from the operators. The original is to be retained by the supplier and the duplicate goes to the canner who will replace such deliveries from the Government stock pile, whereas heretofore, such goods have been taken from civilian stocks.

Outing Called Off

Postponed until transportation conditions warrant, is the way the Traffic Club of New England refers to its annual outing, originally planned for June 24. Official announcement points out that the North Beverly affair could not be attended by the members because of the restrictions imposed on rail and highway transportation.

Ships of Long Ago

It took years to build the original Alabama at the Portsmouth, N: H., Navy Yard. Launched in 1867 the ship was obsolete before it was finished, according to the Shipbuilders' Council of America.

Lessened War Risks

War risk insurance rates for fishing vessels have been reduced and an extension of time from 30 to 90 days allowed during which war risk hull insurance on fishing vessels is available, according to the War Shipping Administration.

Named Traffic Manager

Gerald J. Smith, well-known in New England transportation and traffic fields, has been named District Traffic Manager for the Wells Fargo Carloading Company in the New England Territory, as of June 1, with offices in Boston. He has served with railroads for several years and for nearly a year past hasa been associated with the Boston office. He succeeds the late Victor G. Flaig, and is a past president of the Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston.

Just a Subterfuge

Office of Price Administration's plan to roll back food prices is called "robbing Peter to pay Paul" by the Boston Marine Guide, Boston's shipping paper, in its issue of today. Editorially, the publication declares that consumers may pay a little less over the store counters," and for that privilege they will pay a lot more to Uncle Sam in the form of taxes, for Uncle Sam to pay the processors" in subsidies. "The propitious time to "freeze" prices, jobs, and wages was Dec. 8, 1941—when all prices from producer to consumer could have been easily pegged. Since then many lines have edged prices up and up."

Leon Stone

N. E. Women in Fire Guards Due for Same Work as Men

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Women will be recruited as regular members of the Fire Guards, new Civilian Defense protection unit of the Air-Raid Warden Service, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, first civilian defense area, said today. Considered to be among the most hazardous and difficult of CD volunteer assignments, Fire Guard work will find the women who respond to the call for volunteers working on exactly the same basis as men.

Pointing out that women are already doing creitable work as air-raid wardens, Regional Director Loughlin said:

"Women members of the new Fire Guard will be protecting their own homes, their families and their neighbors from the fire caused by enemy incendiary bombs. In British Fire Guard organizations, the women outnumber the men with the normal ratio one man to two women. In many British sectors, however, three out of four Fire Guards are women."

The professional fire services have been called up to co-operate fully with Civilian Defense Fire Guards by Andrew T. Callahan, President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. Regional Director Loughlin has set an initial goal of 250,000 Fire Guards for New England.

N. H. Canning Centers

Three centers for canning of home produced food are planned for Laconia, N. H., and its vicinity. They will be available to women within a 25-mile radius of the City. Purpose of the program is to instruct women in proper conservation of food as part of the country's war effort. Enrollees will pay no fee or undergo any expense except for the cost of jars and produce which they supply.

With the number of working mothers increasing daily, the school vacation time at hand, OCD, school and park officials of Laconia have met to establish a summer-long program of planned recreation for youngsters who otherwise would be left to their onw devices. Day-care centers for pro-school age children have already been set up.

Connecticut Change

Frank F. Atwood, assistant editor of the University of Connecticut, has been appointed director of public relations of the Connecticut War Council, succeeding Herbert L. Crape, now in North Africa serving on the Board of Economic Warfare. State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, who has acted as administrator of the War Council since Prof. Wesley A. Sturges left for North Africa, intends to relinquish civilian defense duties as soon as a successor can be found.

On the third anniversary of the State's first defense council, Gov. Raymond Baldwin of Connecticut stated that "with the nation fighting an offensive war abroad, here on the home front the State War Council and local war councils are on the alert in all things that may be required to help the successful prosecution of the war.

New Problem

Recent New England blackouts and air-raid tests have brought to light a new problem—tendency of motorists to speed up on the sounding of the first blue signal in an effort to reach their destination before the red warning. This has been noted throughout the region, and hereafter will receive the attention of the police.

Simsbury's 'Raid'

On Monday, next, the first of several realistic demonstrations will be staged on the high school grounds at Simsbury, Conn., and will be followed by similar exercises in six other towns. Several hundred CD volunteers will participate in each and press into service the varied equipment of more than a score of protective agencies. The Simsbury exercises will simulate the conditions that might exist after a devastating air raid. It will be assumed that the all-clear has been sounded, and scores of persons quartered in the high school have been made homeless. These will be given food and shelter. Then, an unexploded bomb is found on the grounds and evacuation work gets under way. Before the bomb is removed, it explodes, the school is set afire and many casualties result. Immediately all the far-flung resources of civilian defense and affiliated agencies are mobilized and sent into action.

'Hams' Would Take Over

Communications officials are planning for expansion of the War Emergency Radio Service under which the entire country eventually will be covered by amateur operators who will function in times of natural disaster, according to W. Carl Blaisdell, communications chief for the New England Office of Civilian Defense. The operators will be Government-licensed and controlled by the civilian defense council.

Under the new program, participants in the WERS will become members of the Citizens Defense Corps, licensed to operate in war and natural emergencies, and, if the Federal Communications Commission agrees, during any emergency in which there is danger to the public.

Servicemen Like to Hear Homey News

War Activities in New England

Pointers on what to write servicemen were suggested today by the Office of War Information, based on a survey of the fighting fronts:

Tell the serviceman: How the family is doing everything possible to help in the war; how eager the family is for his return; how well and busy the family is; how the family is getting along financially; what's doing in the community, including clippings from local newspapers.

Don't tell him: Your troubles—he has enough of his own; your complaints—he can't do anything about them; about things you are deprived of—he can't supply them; doleful predictions about the future—he's fighting for that future right now; and unnecessary details about financial troubles—if there are things he should know about family finances and he is in a position to do something about the situation, tell him, "but don't string it out."

For Navy Relief

Enlisted men of the Navy and their families today have another $1,000 to draw on from Navy Relief funds, following a donation of that amount by three officers who earned it in preparing a magazine article on P-T boat combat operations.

Lieutenants Robert Searls, Leonard Nikoloric, and Henry S. Taylor yesterday sent the money to Rear Admiral William S. Pye of the Naval Operating Base at Newport, R. I., where a P-T school has been in session. The article was prepared for Life Magazine.

Khaki Engineers

Five soldiers from the Boston area are studying basic engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology under the Army Specialized Training Program, consisting of three 12-week terms at college level. They are: Richard Hazen Goodwin, East Weymouth; William E. Leary, South Weymouth; Jack Murray Leventhal, Brookline; Robert W. Murphy, Newton Center, and Arthur E. Wills, Roslindale.

Arsenal Pay Up

A large number of per diem workers at the Watertown Arsenal have received pay increases averaging 7 per cent under a new scale announced this week, retroactive to May 22. Under new rates and new job descriptions, individual increases range from 1 to 12 per cent.

Son's 'Token'

Lieut, Thomas Crowley, an Engineer officer who landed at Oran and has been active in North Africa ever since, recently wrote his parents in Cambridge that he was sending a "little token" to them. It turned out to be the Silver Star Medal for gallantry.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc. — Red "J," "K," and "L" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods July 7 — Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after June 15. through Oct. 31. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Income Tax—June 15, last day to make second quarterly payment on 1942 income.

Maine Campers Finally Get Gas

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Gasoline to carry several hundred boys and girls to Maine summer camps will be made available through an order of the Office of Defense Transportation, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine announced.

The Boston office of ODT granted the application of the Maine Central Bus Company and Maine Development Commission for 2,000 gallons of additional fuel to haul the summer campers from Portland to several camp destinations, the Senator said.

The order included a provision for a like amount to return the campers to Portland at the close of the season, Senator Brewster said.

Swab the Ceilings, Mates

By a Staff Photographer

Stage Door Canteen to Open

One hundred Navy men from the Hotel Somerset turned to and scrubbed ceilings and walls of rooms on two upper floors of the Copley Theater Building last night, preparing for the opening there of the new Stage Door Canteen shortly. Another detail of 100 men was busy this morning with paint brushes putting on the final touches. Three members of the group are shown swabbing down the ceilings from high ladders lent by local hotels.

Pledge to Flag Traced Back to 1892

Up to 50 years ago the stars and stripes did not float over every little red schoolhouse in our land; though during Civil War days many schoolhouses in the North displayed their country's emblem.

The first schoolhouse in the United States to formally display the United States flag was that at Catamount Hill, Colerain, Massachusetts. A stone tablet, inscribed as follows, commemorates this event:

"The First U. S. Flag
Raised over a Public School was
Floated in May 1813
From a Log Schoolhouse which
Stood on this spot."

It was in 1888, however, that James B. Upham, a member of the firm of Perry Mason Company, publishers of The Youth's Companion, conceived the idea of a flag on every schoolhouse throughout the country.

Enlisting the co-operation of his firm, a plan was evolved whereby hundreds of flags were furnished to schools at cost by the Companion. A feature of this plan was that the money to pay for the flags should be raised by the school children themselves, thereby instilling in them a pride in that which they had worked to secure, also a deeper sense of patriotism. So successfully was this project carried out that today most states have laws requiring that the flag be displayed on all schoolhouses.

But 50 years ago when a new flag was raised over a schoolhouse, it was a memorable occasion, attended by a little ceremony—a military salute as the flag reached the top of the pole, repeating of the Pledge of Allegiance and singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The pledge, so familiar today, was also Mr. Upham s idea. He labored long over a first draft which he submitted to the other members of the firm and the editorial staff of the Companion for criticism and suggestions.

The result was the concise, comprehensive version in use for so many years: "I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice to all." At that time this was called, quite properly, the Youth Companion Pledge.

It was not until 1917 that it became generally known who the author was. During that year a Massachusetts librarian made inquiry and was told by the editor of the Companion that Mr. Upham had written it and that it was wholly his idea.

The first official use of the pledge came in 1892 when the National Public School celebration took place simultaneously with the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Congress authorized Oct. 21 of that year as a legal holiday, and President Harrison issued a proclamation which became the first number on the official, uniform program used by schools throughout the country. The second number was the raising of the flag by G. A. R. Veterans; and the third, the Pledge to the Flag accompanied by a military salute. On that day the pledge was repeated by millions of public school children.

Today not only school children, but many other organizations, social as well as patriotic, including the women's clubs, consider the salute and pledge to the flag a definite part of their program procedure.

In 1893, at the First National Flag Conference, the words, "the flag of the United States" were substituted for "my flag"; and the Second National Flag Conference in 1924 added the words, "of America," so that the pledge reads today: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Men Bathers: No 'Top' Needed

Shortage of bathing suit material today gained for male bathers at Metropolitan District Commission beaches the freedom they have long sought—permission to wear topless bathing suits.

The announcement came from Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the M. D. C., who said the topless suit permission is for the duration of the war. Revere, Nantasket, Nahant and Lynn beaches are among the more prominent bathing areas affected.

On the other hand, men bathing at all Boston beaches, except one, must retain tops to bathing suits, announced City Park Commissioner William P. Long. The exception is Malibu Beach off Old Colony Parkway, Dorchester, which is under the Metropolitan District Commission. Mr. Long made his ruling on grounds that men in topless suits would overflow into boulevards and other areas adjacent to the beaches and complaints would arise. No change in regulations was announced affecting the L Street baths for men only, where no bathing suits are required.

Harvest Halts Newspaper

SELDEN, KAN., June 12 (AP)—Glenn A. Yearbout, editor and owner of the Selden Advocate, has announced temporary suspension of his weekly newspaper. He won't resume publication until he's finished with the wheat harvest.

How You Can Help the FUEL Situation...

Gas

FOR COOKING AND WATER-HEATING *NOW*

Saves Storable Fuels for Heating Next Winter

DON'T USE up storable fuels for cooking and hot water this spring and summer. The wise thing is to USE GAS for these important daily jobs. It's quick as a wink, clean as a whistle, thrifty to use, and in *warmer months* the supply is more than sufficient. Gas also helps you save time and labor —so essential in wartime.

Save your storable fuels for the cold weather when you'll need them for heating purposes.

Enough GAS? Yes, more than enough *now*. In winter when some of our gas is made from oil we may (as we did last winter) ask you to reduce the use of gas in your home. But in spring, summer, and fall, when our gas is made entirely from coal, the supply of gas is greater than customers' normal needs.

That's why, if you have any kind of gas cooking or water heating equipment in your home, you can use gas without worries about fuel now. BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY, 100 Arlington St., Boston 16.

A WORD ON FUEL CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION of fuels in wartime is important and patriotic. As indicated, gas may be one of the scarce fuels in cold weather and the supply must be safeguarded for the sake of the general public and for vital war industries. But in the warmer months, our gas load decreases. More gas again is available for general use.

By using gas more fully during these warmer months, a reserve of storable fuels may be accumulated for use next winter and present transportation problems may be considerably eased.

Remember, however, that gas is still a vital war material. Use what is needed, but use it wisely.

Your co-operation as a customer in helping us conserve gas last winter, at our request, is highly appreciated and we give you our grateful thanks. Your co-operation may be needed again, but this summer let gas help you save storable fuels for colder weather.

IMPORTANT. *For information on how to turn on a gas water heater or range you have not been using lately, telephone Service Headquarters .... Arnold 6000.*

BUY UNITED STATES WAR STAMPS AND BONDS FOR VICTORY

BOSTON GAS

Heavy RAF Raid Blasts Düsseldorf

Continued from Page 1

sault which followed by only a few hours a heavy daylight precision raid by 200 American four-engined planes against naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.

The weight of bombs dropped undoubtedly exceeded the record 2,000 tons loosed on Dortmund May 22 and the number of planes used probably was the largest since 1,2500 RAF bombers of all types—large, medium and light—were sent against Cologne the night of May 30, 1942.

"Düsseldorf was the main objective and a highly concentrated attack was delivered in just over an hour," said the Air Ministry communiqué in telling of the night offensive.

"Preliminary reports indicate great damage was done.

"A smaller force attacked Munster where good results were achieved.

"Several other targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland were bombed."

Münster is a little more than 60 miles northeast of Düsseldorf and is on the Ems River.

The Air Ministry said British intruder patrols also were over the Netherlands where they shot down a German plane.

The German High Command, in a communqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, declared 54 British and United States aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down on June 11.

It acknowledged that the attack on Düsseldorf "caused heavy losses among the population and considerable damage to dwelling houses as well as public buildings," and that American attacks also caused losses to the Germans.

Submarine Nests Targets of Bombers

U-boat nests and harbor facilities were the targets at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven in Northwest Germany, and Düsseldorf, iron and steel works center in the Rhineland, were dealt shattering blows in this sudden resumption of round-the-clock attacks.

The RAF attack on Germany's third largest inland port city was described authoritatively as "very heavy," which probably meant the assault was comparable to the recent 1,500-to-2,000-ton raids aimed at obliterating German industrial centers one by one.

It was the 53rd raid on this big Ruhr target which received its heaviest blasting on May 25 when about 500 British bombers dumped almost 2,000 tons of explosives upon its great iron and steel works.

The U. S. Eighth Air Force was the first to break the two-week lull when it sent the big, four-engined planes through swarms of enemy fighters and heavy flak on the 800-mile round trip to Northwest Germany.

Allied Chiefs Defied Guns of Pantelleria

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 12

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Army and Navy chiefs in the Mediterranean, stood side-by-side on the bridge of the British cruiser Aurora on June 8 when the ship led a squadron under the noses of Italian shore batteries at Pantelleria to test defenses.

An official announcement yesterday said the ship deliberately sought to draw shore fire in the teaser raid.

Other British ships taking part included the cruisers Orion, and Penelope, the destroyers Laforey, Jervis, Tartar, Nubian, Lookout, Loyal, and Whaddon.

Mediterranean:

Lampedusa Target Of Aerial Attack

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that bombing of Lampedusa was begun in the afternoon of June 11 and was continued throughout the night.

A British Commando force carried out a scouting raid against Lampedusa early in the week and it is expected to surrender in short order.

Meanwhile Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, chief of the Strategic Air Force, called the crushing air onslaught that forced up the white flag on Pantelleria "definitely a landmark in the history of military aviation."

As British troops landed on the Island, American Lightning fighters broke up an attempt by from 50 to 60 German dive bombers to smash the Allied occupation forces.

The surrendered Italian garrison at Pantelleria was "about 12,000 to 15,000 strong," according to the Algiers Radio.

For 19 consecutive days, targets on the island, roughly eight miles long by four wide, were subjected to terrific bombardment from the air in a program worked out by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commanding general of the Northwest African Air Force.

In the final 13 days of the punishing attack, termed officially an all-out offensive, Allied airmen in effect built a bridge of bombers over 45 miles of the Mediterranean.

In those 13 days, 78 Axis planes were destroyed as against a loss of 12 for the Allies.

RAF night bombers and United States Army Air Force day bombers, working on a 24-hour schedule, smashed the island between May 29 and June 10 with a greater tonnage of bombs than was dropped on all targets in the Mediterranean theater during the entire month of May.

General Doolittle said the surrender was no surprise to Allied airmen.

"The way it worked out was only what we planned and expected," he said, adding: "This is the first time in the history of warfare that territory has been conquered as far as I know by air power alone without occupation. Crete was subdued by air power but occupied by accompanying forces, landed by parachute, gliders and crash-landed transports.

"It was merely a proposition of steadily increasing the Pantelleria bombardment to a poipt at which it was physically impossible for them to stand up under it.

"At that point they capitulated.

"The capitulation proved conclusively that no agency can stand up under the prolonged, concentrated bombardment of properly selected objectives."

Russia:

700 Soviet Planes Hit German Bases

An attack in tremendous force by more than 700 Soviet planes on German airdromes along the Russian front, in which 150 Nazi craft were destroyed or damaged, was reported by Moscow while action aground was confined to isolated skirmishes.

The Russian raid, said a Moscow broadcast recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, set off fires and explosions in a series of enemy air bases and 19 Russian planes were lost in the operation.

In addition, 10 German planes were shot down in aerial battles near airdromes where gasoline and ammunition dumps were seen burning. The Germans covered their airfields with a blanket of fighter planes, but Russian pursuit planes engaged them while bombers made runs over the targets, the announcement said.

Another German raid on the Volga River industrial city of Gorki was reported, but it was declared that enemy bombs "were dropped at random" and seven of the attackers were shot down without loss to Russian defenders.

German reconnaissance groups probing the Russian defenses on the front west of Moscow were thrown back in sharp local actions, and in the far south in the sector west of Rostov, said the Soviet Command, continued German efforts to reach better positions were beaten down.

Similar actions were reported in sectors running all the way up to Leningrad.

South Pacific:

Allied Bombers Blast Koepang and Rabaul

Allied heavy bombers struck unusually heavy blows in two directions June 11, according to the report from Allied Headquarters in Australia. They left Timor's capital, Koepang, "a mass of flames" and hit two Rabaul airdromes with more than 19 tons of bombs in a two-hour attack.

Fifteen Liberators participated in the Koepang raid, the most extensive ever made on that island 400 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia.

They destroyed the power house, burned up gasoline and oil dumps, and wrought "widespread destruction" along the waterfront, said the Allied High Command communiqué.

The Japanese sent up eight Zeros to intercept, but three of them were shot down and another was listed as probably destroyed. One Liberator failed to return.

Liberators also made the Rabaul raid, hitting the Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes. They followed up the damage caused the previous night when nearly 40 tons of bombs were dropped. Fires and explosions were observed among grounded aircraft, along runways, and in dispersal areas.

Improving weather permitted greater air offensive over the entire area and other places raided were Dili in Timor, Babo in Dutch New Guinea, Gasmata on New Britain, and Salamaua and Madang on New Guinea.

China:

Chungking Reports Gains at Yangloushu

Chinese forces have gained the upper hand in fierce clashes near Yangloushu, about 40 miles northeast of the important Japanese-held base of Yochow in northern Hunan Province, Chinese front-line dispatches reported from Chungking.

Chinese troops have destroyed several sections of the Canton-Hankow railway between Hankow and Yochow in their drive to sever communication and supply lines and isolate the City, dispatches said. Chinese "commandos" twice have raided Yochow itself and have inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese there, according to these reports.

Fierce fighting was continuing northeast of Ichang and northwest of Hankow, in which the Chinese reported new successes.

In Wake of Nazi Raid

Associated Press

British Shops Wrecked by Bombs

This wreckage in a row of shops in an English town along the coast was caused by a German air raid May 30, which also smashed a church, killing 18 children and three Sunday School teachers.

50-Mission Fliers Get Free Trip Home

By the Associated Press

An Advanced American Air Base in North Africa, June 12

Capitulation of Pantelleria meant a free trip home for a number of fliers who had completed their 50th combat mission.

Exultant enthusiasm was felt at every Allied airfield across Africa at this smashing historic victory of air power.

James R. Rush, Flying Fortress bombardier, Philadelphia, Miss., said: "For the first time in all my 50 missions I could see victory actually taking place below us. I was proud to be a part of the air force which made it possible."

Lieut. A. E. Hanson, co-pilot, Bedford, Mass., said: "If those Italians had used their heads they would have saved themselves a lot of grief. This bomb shuttle route we have been running has not been a picnic for us. I'd rather be above than below but it will be a relief to get a blast at something else for a change."

U-Boat Sunk:

Cuban Warship Scores Success

The Cuban Navy has scored its first triumph over the submarine menace with the sinking of an enemy undersea craft after a battle off the Cuban north coast, in the Atlantic.

War Minister Aristides Sosa de Quesada announced from Havana that a patrol vessel of the Cuban sunbchaser fleet accomplished the feat, but did not give the date or exact location of the engagement.

The submarine attacked and the naval craft counterattacked "with complete success," the War Minister said.

Balkans: Anti-Nazi Trend in Hungary

Continued from Page 1

is even less restraint as regards the hopes and sympathies of the average Hungarian citizen. The news of the Allied victory in Tunisia was marked by such open rejoicing and celebration in homes, restaurants and night clubs that even the Government felt called on to remonstrate.

But even the Government, while keeping up its lip service to "collaboration" and "European solidarity" casts roving eyes in the direction of London and Washington.

Thus several neutral capitals report the arrival of Hungarian representatives who are busy polishing up old contacts in the Allied camp, renewing friendships, doing their best to persuade British and American listeners that Hungary is really democratic and smoothing the way for the impending volte-face.

"Forced by Circumstances"

The Hungarians are also mobilizing the sentiment and solidarity of Hungarian groups abroad on behalf of the old country. The Regent's son, Nicholas Horthy, Jr., recently broadcast to the Hungarian colony in Brazil. He made no reference to Naziism or the "New Order." Instead he stressed that Hungary had been forced by circumstances to embark on a course it "most gladly would have avoided," and pleaded for help in the critical times ahead on the grounds of common ties.

Chief cause of present antagonism to the Nazis—aside from the growing conviction that the Nazis can't win—is Hitler's efforts to obtain more cannon fodder for this year's campaign in Russia.

Despite official efforts to play up the Red bogey, the Hungarians never were very anxious to fight the Soviets. And then this spring the Hungarian Second Army, or what was left of it, came home. The losses of the winter sustained in resisting the Russian winter offensive had reduced it to a sorry remnant.

The army Commander, General Jani, in a public speech last month attributed the losses to the fact that the Germans had used the Hungarians as shock forces to shield their own withdrawal from Voronezh.

Said the General, "The Hungarian forces became the rearguard of the rearguard."

Rejects Führer's Order

The return of the Second Army increased popular opposition to continued participation in the war on Russia to a point where Premier de Kallay felt compelled to promise the complete withdrawal of all Hungarian forces from the eastern front.

Disobeying Hitler's summons to come and explain, he went to Rome instead and conferred with the Pope and Mussolini. When Admiral Horthy, the Regent, visited Hitler soon afterward, on April 15, he is believed to have categorically rejected demands for increased military aid against Russia and to have turned down plans for the transfer of some of Germany's much-bombed war industries to Hungarian soil.

Premier de Kallay's rejoinder to agitation by the extremist Nazi parliamentary Deputies led by former Premier Imredy, was to adjourn Parliament on May 4 "in order to prevent irresponsible statements from marring the atmosphere," and to safeguard the Government's initiative in foreign and domestic policy.

At the same time the more rabid pro-Hitler publications were suppressed, while leading prelates, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have minced no words, publicly criticizing Nazi policies, denouncing race theory, persecution of the weak, brutality, opposition to religion and similar cardinal points of Nazi "Kultur."

Honor to Anti-Nazi

Considerable furor was caused recently when the Hungarian Academy awarded its History Prize to Juliu Szegfu, one of the country's outstanding anti-Nazis, and voted down the candidacy of pro-Nazi Homan, former Minister of Education.

In opposition politics anti-Nazi sentiment has crystallized in a united front built around the Socialist daily Nepzawa. This movement has attracted many of the country's outstanding figures, including a sizable proportion of Cathoiics.

In seeking to desert Hitler and win favor with the Allies the Hungarians are somewhat embarrassed by this record of having profited territorially from practically every Nazi move in southeastern Europe.

Thus, when Hitler grabbed the Sudeten provinces from Czechoslovakia the Hungarians received a slice of Slovakia. When Hitler finally liquidated the Czech state Hungary absorbed Ruthenia, the western part of Czechoslovakia. Next, in September, 1940, as a result of Nazi arbitration half of Transylvania was taken away from Rumania and awarded to Hungary.

The following spring, when Hitler overran Yugoslavia, the Hungarians got their cut of the Yugoslav province of the Banat.

Territorial Claims

Hungary has thus laid itself open to the charge of being Hitler's accomplice. The circumstance that Hungarian territorial claims date from the last war does not alter the fact that any restoration of pre-Nazi boundaries would be highly painful and distasteful to Hungarians.

But in some respects their luck seems to be holding out. Their bitterest foes, the Rumanians, are more deeply compromised by their collaboration with Hitler's war on Russia than they are. The Rumanians fought the Russians with far more enthusiasm and in greater numbers, in the beginning at least. Furthermore, Rumania is far less politically united than Hungary and shows many signs of internal disintegration.

The Yugoslavs, though they entered the war on the Allied side and though their country is under Hitler occupation, are likewise torn to the point of disintegration by bitter quarrels between Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and Bosnians. The Slovaks steadfastly refuse to get together with the Czechs. Such disunity around their borders strengthens Hungary's hopes of salvaging its gains even though it leaves Hitler for the Allies.

Pitched Battles Staged In Belgrade Streets

By the Associated Press

London, June 12

A number of Germans were killed recently in pitched street battles in Belgrade, Reuters, British news agency, reported today in a dispatch from Istanbul.

The dispatch said the clashes followed the arrival of Croat troops to assist German occupation authorities in the Yugoslav Capital.

Apology to Lewis Is 'Repudiated' By Legion Post

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12 (AP)—The South Fork, Pa., American Legion Post has "repudiated" its reported apology to John L. Lewis for remarks of National Commander Roane Waring, the Legion's National Headquarters announced June 11, apparently ending a tempest climaxed by Mr. Waring's demand for expulsion of the post if an investigation showed it had violated the organization's "wartime mandates."

The announcement said the Pennsylvania Post, which is made up largely of coal miners, "has officially repudiated its action, rescinded its resolutions, expressed regret over the intemperate language used."

The announcement said that an investigating committee, appointed by Daniel C. Hartbauer, Pennsylvania Department Commander, had reported these findings:

Ten members of the Post met May 2 and moved that a resolution protesting Mr. Waring's attack on Mr. Lewis in a speech at Memphis, Tenn., April 28, be sent to the National Commander. A Committee of Three was appointed to draft such a resolution. "This Committee was given no authority by the post to do anything but draft a resolution," but "immediately employed an attorney to draft a resolution, did not submit it to the post for adoption or rejection, and proceeded to release it to the press and to Lewis."

Mr. Waring renewed his Memphis attack on Mr. Lewis in several subsequent speeches. In one he called the "No Trespassing" order to the miners "Lewis's present to Hitler of more than 8,000,000 man-hours of work desertion."

Allied Convoying in Mediterranean Eased

Continued from Page 1

course be seen in the light of a first move against Italy.

However, it is obvious that we would have taken Pantelleria whether there is any subsequent step planned against the continent. It can be a move belonging to plans for the future. It was or may not. But it definitely is a move fitting into plans of the past. Tunisia was incomplete until Pantelleria fell and the probable framework for the operation is the Tunisian framework.

Planned at Casablanca

In other words, it belongs to what was planned and decided at Casablanca, rather than to what was planned or decided at the latest Washington staff conferences. Its immediate value is in the clearance of the Mediterranean supply line. Any other strategic value is tentative and speculative. It would certainly be an interpretative long jump to assume that the reduction of Pantelleria is the opening move against Italy or even against the southern coast of France.

Meanwhile, it has an almost equally important role in the psychological war which accompanies the war of arms. Dr. Goebbels has had disturbing success in selling his new propaganda doctrine that Allied bombings are a useless inhumanity. It was to be expected that Spain would fall for it. But what has disturbed the Allied High Command is the very real currency that this new Goebbelsian swindle has acquired in both Britain and the United States.

The number of letters, mostly anonymous, which have recently reached Washington has become the cause of real concern at the War Department. Many persons have taken seriously the German argument that our bombing attacks have no strategic results.

Pantelleria should settle that swindle once and for all. It is an impressive victory for air power of the first strategic importance. Of course it is not humane, any more than gunsre is humane, or any form of war is humane. But if humaneness can be measured in relative terms then Pantelleria proves also that bombing is less inhumane than the alternatives which older methods of war offered.

Comparison of Costs

The garrison on Pantelleria suffered from the bombing, of course. And we lost 13 planes during the last 13 days. But if Pantelleria had been taken by older methods of warfare, both sides would have suffered more. The bombing put the island out of action as a fortress. It did not kill any of the garrison which took shelter in caves in the rock mountain, where most of them probably were.

Had it been a landing with heavy hand-to-hand fighting the garrison would almost surely have suffered more casualties than it did. And the attackers would have suffered many, many times more casualties. It saved us certainly hundreds and possibly thousands of lives. If that is not enough to satisfy those who wail about the inhumanity of bombing they should be able to console themselves with the equal certainty that fewer Italians were killed or wounded than if we had been forced to storm the island from the sea.

All war is, of course, inhumane. But there is nothing in the record of Pantelleria to support Dr. Goebbels' contention that bombing as a weapon to reduce the enemy's power to resist is more inhumane than any other device of warfare. Rather, it proves the contrary. And if the bombing of German industrial cities has its inhumane side in that civilians suffer, the fact remains that fewer in all will suffer in the long run because the destruction on the breeding ground of German weapons of war will obviate the protracted battles between great land armies which took the enormous toll in World War I.

Germany itself, in fact, proved during the first two years of war that the swift victories which air superiority makes possible are infinitely less costly in human life than the slugging matches of the trenches.

German Drive Delayed

This week there was one other important development on the war fronts—a negative one. The German drive into Russia still did not start. It is too early to say with certainty that the opening of that drive is "over-due." It was expected by the Allied High Command before this. But the 1941 campaign did not commence until June 22 and the 1942 offensive until June 28. Not until the first of July will it be definitely "over-due."

But there has been an interesting and quite possibly significant air trend on the Russian front. Twice this week, and three times during the preceding week, German bombers attacked Ghorki, a major Russian industrial center some 250 miles east of Moscow and therefore about 400 miles from the nearest German air bases. There were also German air attacks during this period on transportation lines behond the Russian front, but so far as we can tell from the Russian communiqués the heaviest German air pressure is being applied, not on the supply lines to the Russian front, but on he industrial source of Russian military power.

This has a familiar ring to it and raises a question as to whether it may have a similar meaning. In western Europe Allied bombers are concentrating during this period of the war on Germany's industrial source of military power. We know what that means perfectly well. Our long-range bombers are working for the long-range future. They are trying to weaken the German Army so that some time months ahead that Army will be less able to oppose Allied landings on the continent.

The bombing of Rhineland and Ruhr factories is the kind of thing which makes its effect felt on the front line only months later, not today or tomorrow or next week. If a landing were near our bombers would be pounding the German front-line defenses and the supply lines and ammunition dumps which feed those front lines. We have not begun to do that yet, hence we obviously are not on the verge of launching a major land offensive.

The evidence is still not strong enough to warrant a similar assumption regarding the Russian front. But it remains interesting that the German Air force is expending considerable energy on Russian industrial power which otheriwse might have been expended on the Russian front defenses and the Russian lines of supply to those front defenses.

New U. S. Short-Wave Transmitters To Knock Axis Radios 'Off the Shelf'

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—A major change in American propaganda policy was indicated today following the announcement that a few powerful short-wave radio stations will be equipped to broadcast throughout the world.

The new stations will be strong enough "to knock the radio off the shelf in Italy, Germany, or Japan," officials of the Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio, said.

Crosley's WLWO has been authorized to install transmitters with a total power of 750,000 watts. A new battery of transmitters will be installed near Cincinnati soon.

Heretofore, numerous, but weaker, short-wave stations have beamed American propaganda to all other points. Henceforth a few powerful short-wave facilities will carry the load. At least one of the new transmitters is expected to be in operation within a few weeks.

Crosley technicians said the new transmitters would be more powerful than anything in the world, and would be capable of drowning out Berlin, Rome or Tokyo.

PHILANTHROPIES

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Kindly send checks to
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Last year 138,885 copies of the Scriptures—in 25 languages—were given without charge to chaplains, soldiers, sailors, refugees of war, prisoners of war, the aged, the poor. This Christian Philanthrophy depends upon the contributions of public-spirited citizens who know the values of God's word.
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PHILANTHROPIES

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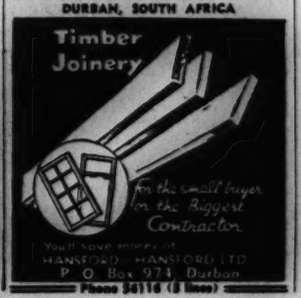

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De Gaulle Stands Firm On French Army Reforms

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) —A British radio broadcast recorded by CBS today quoted The Times of London as saying a brother of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, has been arrested in Paris, his home, and "deported to Germany as a hostage."

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 12—The speed of the French Committee of National Liberation in arriving at its first crisis this week is due to anticipated difficulties arising from Gen. Charles de Gaulle's insistence upon widespread reforms in the French Army, including a thorough purge of high ranking officers with pro-Pétain sentiment from Gen. Henri Giraud's forces.

General de Gaulle has indicated his unwillingness to attend further Committee meetings until he receives a favorable reply to letters he sent to General Giraud and other members of the Committee.

In these letters General de Gaulle specifically states his view that it is useless to pursue negotiations further unless his proposals for reform are substantially accepted.

The least sensational description of all this is that it is one more instance of the de Gaulle method of negotiation.

General Giraud has often been brought to make concessions relating to civilian affairs. But on military affairs, in which he has had long experience as well as high rank, he is not disposed to take dictation from anybody.

In this he has the backing of another five star General specially and mysteriously imported here from France to take a place on the committee—the veteran General Alphonse Joseph Georges.

General de Gaulle belongs to a later military school altogether and has different ideas of what it is best to do in regard to reforms and adjustments entailed in the fusion of his forces with those of General Giraud.

These are such essentially military matters that civilian members of the French Committee of National Liberation had to do more listening than talking while the Generals thrashed out the subject Wednesday.

Meetings Canceled

The Committee canceled its meeting Thursday after the deadlock that followed General de Gaulle's vigorous and uncompromising presentation of his views on the subject of French Army reform Wednesday, and the meeting scheduled for Friday was also called off as General de Gaulle declared that he was determined to remain within his own tent until the guarantees he demanded were forthcoming.

Observers who feel that pessimism regarding ultimate settlement is premature see an analogy between the present situation and one that obtained on the eve of the formation of the Committee.

Then prospective members continued with informal exchanges and argumentation until they had reached a sufficient basis of agreement to commit themselves to a joint taking over of all French affairs until France is liberated.

Deferment of formal meetings has at least obviated the taking of decisive votes which could aggravate differences of opinion between General Giraud and General de Gaulle.

To appreciate the immediate background of military affairs here it is necessary to hark back to the time of the Allied landings here on Nov. 8.

According to the Vichy orders the duty of the French African troops then was unilateral defense.

This meant that they were to fight against Allied landings, but not against any Axis invasion through Tunisia.

General Giraud subsequently played a significant part in reorientating that view of their duty, although the "legend of Pétain" continued to live on strongly in an army in which all the officers had taken an oath of allegiance to the Marshal.

This they continued to do, at least until General Giraud's renunciation of the Vichy decree on March 14. Some did it afterward.

The Pétain Legend

In the Pétain legend General de Gaulle was presented as a disobedient refugee from France in its hour of greatest need and the enemy of many Frenchmen here who had fought against his troops in the Syrian campaign of 1941.

Now the de Gaullist influence is increasing so rapidly that it bids to become dominant in France's new provisional capital and seat of government, Algiers.

In General De Gaulle's view what is called for is, first, a widespread political cleanup so that every officer is a man who can be fully trusted, and, second, an equally drastic military reorganization in the light of technical requirements for modern warfare in an army which he considers to be largely a relic of France's military past.

A problem closely tied up with this is the placement of "Fighting French" officers in the projected French Army.

The need for an overhaul is admitted on both sides, though there is a divergence regarding the system and the extent of it. The most important consideration now is that General De Gaulle's methods of putting his views and General Giraud's manner of receiving them should not prove a barrier to an ultimate agreement.

Moslems Back Indian Government Policy

Associated Press

Mohammed Ali Jinnah Speaks

Moslem leader addressing delegates to a political convention held recently at New Delhi, India.

Labor Sets Australian Duty As Policeman of the Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 12—Prime Minister John Curtin's recent fighting speech at the New South Wales state conference of the Australian Labor Party had much more than local significance. By it he gained the support of the hitherto critical labor factions in the key state of the Commonwealth.

That had great local importance, but of wider importance both to the Commonwealth and all anti-Axis forces was the fact that he finally threw overboard Labor's traditional anticonscription plank—and in doing so was given two to one support by the rank and file.

The kernel of Mr. Curtin's argument which swung former anti-conscriptionists behind him was that for its own preservation Australia has been compelled to become one of the policemen of the Pacific and must continue in that role.

A Changing world

Facing up to possible critics within the Party Mr. Curtin declared: "The world is constantly changing and problems of the future will be different from those in the past. The platform of the Labor Party 20 years ago won't meet the problems of today or tomorrow."

Reminded by an interjector of his attitude in World War I, Mr. Curtain retorted: "I said in 1914 and in recent years that Australia with limited manpower resources cannot afford to be a policeman in Europe. I now say it in 1943.

"But for all the years to come this land may remain free only by Australia remaining a policeman in the Pacific."

If there still remained any doubt that Mr. Curtin realized that the time had come for abandonment of labor's traditional policy, it was dispelled when he declared: "With labor in power and able to implement its defense policy of priority for local defense, you have a new basis for an entire transformation of Labor's attitude toward compulsory service in those regions essential for insuring effective defense of the Commonwealth."

All through Mr. Curtin's speech could be heard a determination to ensure that Australia's job within the Pacific be carried out as efficiently as manpower will allow.

It was when Gen. Douglas MacArthur unfolded soon after his arrival from the Philippines a plan to ensure the security of Australia as a base to push back the Japanese that it became evident that Australian land forces must be able to be disposed in any of the islands adjacent to Australia.

One Course to Take

Once convinced of this, Labor had no option—if it wished to preserve Australia it must abandon the long-held policy which laid down that no Australian be sent on overseas service unless he volunteered for it.

Even so, it was fortunate that a realist such as Mr. Curtin was Labor's leader when the decision had to be made. A lesser man than Mr. Curtin might have put mistaken loyalty to party before the country's need.

His reward, apart from the knowledge that he met the country's need probably will be found in the ballot boxes when the election is held toward the end of the year.

There is no doubt that he swung to his party many who have no allegiance to Labor, and that the swing has been made more pronounced by the forthright manner in which he tackled the problem of converting the not always friendly New South Wales conference to his way of thinking.

Even leading Conservative newspapers [while making necessary election reservations] applaud it.

Landmark in Attitude

Typical is the comment of the Sydney Morning Herald's political correspondent: "Mr. Curtin's speech at its most moderate valuation ranks as an Australian political landmark which may point to greatness for the party which he leads but can equally easily—words of certain sorts being suicidal weapons unless fulfilled in actions—point to disaster.

As a piece of hard-hitting audience-compelling oratory it was Mr. Curtin's finest speaking effort as Prime Minister. Both by exact statement and implication he set standards for judgment of himself and the Government.

The standards were known beforehand to be Mr. Curtin's, but it was the first occasion on which Mr. Curtin contrived to get them into public words of definiteness equalling his own private thought.

From the point of view of the United Nations the speech and the conference's reaction to it should serve two purposes:

If there lingered any doubts of Mr. Curtin's ability to carry labor with him they should now be removed, and fears of any temporary dislocation of Australia's war effort by a change of Government should be lessened.

India's Defense Strengthened Despite Political Problems

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, June 12.—Although India's serious political problems are by no means settled, a marked improvement in internal conditions has become evident during the past few months.

This is particularly significant since it is reported here by observers recently returned from the United States that Americans' interest in India is mainly concerned with its position as a base for the war in the East, and its ability to withstand any Japanese attack.

India's defenses are strong today. Conditions of internal security and the whole atmosphere of the country are incomparably better than they were some months ago.

Industry is flourishing and the lot of hundreds of millions of agriculturists, always hard enough, has certainly not deteriorated as a consequence of the war, but, on the contrary, has undergone some measure of improvement. On the whole, India, compared with other countries, has benefited by the war.

Emphasis on Future

To make these statements is not to minimize the enormous present difficulties, still less the political, economic and social problems which await solution later, but should be realized first.

There is nothing in the present state of the country to endanger the United Nations' war effort to which India has so largely contributed. There is also growing up in many quarters, especially among the younger men, a much more healthy mental attitude, dwelling less on past disappointment and frustration and more on the possibilities of future constructive achievement.

The Defense Consultative Committee of the Central Legislature recently returned from a visit to the Middle East and Dr. H. N. Kunzru, generally a bitter critic of the Government, is reported to have said in regard to Indian troops, "the officers and men whom we met belonged to different parts of India, but they regarded themselves as Indians first and anything else afterward."

Proud of Own Country

"Their religion or the province from which they came was of considerably less importance to them than the fact that they all belonged to the same country.

"It has enabled them to appreciate better the spirit of the times and the value of freedom. Having fought side by side with troops from some of the other countries, as for example, Australia and New Zealand, their outlook has changed in some respects, and they have a new idea of self-respect.

"Besides they have learned new ideas which I hope will be useful to them in their everyday lives."

Martial Law Withdrawn

Several things may be cited to show the improved state of the country. An official communiqué has announced withdrawal of martial law from midnight May 31, when responsibility for law and order reverts to the Sind Government.

In the United Provinces the cases of those detained in connection with disturbances last August and September are being reviewed, and their release ordered where detention is no longer considered necessary.

A similar course is being adopted in other Provinces. The better atmosphere of the country assists the chances of dealing successfully with immediate economic problems.

With regard to the release of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders, the attitude of authorities is that they are not prepared to run the risk of a repetition of the disturbances of last autumn, with all their disastrous consequences.

Full Assurances Demanded

That does not necessarily mean, as some papers suggest, a deliberate or implied intention of keeping the leaders in detention for the duration of the war. It does mean, however, a demand for definite assurances as to the future.

It is understood that repudiation of violence in the abstract, or denial of any casual connection between Congress speeches, resolutions, and subsequent events would not be considered sufficient. Abandonment of the policy of threat would also be required.

If it were believed that all sabotage and other disorders that followed the August resolution was the work of "fifth columnists," authorities maintain that this undoubted threat to paralyze the whole administration was not one that could be lightly viewed by the Government, responsible as it is for the safety and security of the country.

It was for that threat and not for what happened afterward that Congress leaders were detained. The policy of the Government as to conditions precedent to consideration of the release of Congress leaders appears unlikely to be altered.

Support by Moslems

The strong line taken by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, in support of this policy, no doubt form a variety of motives, may come as a pleasant surprise to the Government. This line is now being elaborated by the Moslem press. The "Dawn" newspaper declares:

"Mr. Gandhi is groping in the light instead of in the dark, tapping at every window while the open exit for release stands inviting him to pass out.' It urges him to relent, remarking "political leaders and even saints make mistakes and correct them."

M. N. Roy's paper, Independent India, controverting nonparty leaders, asks: "Are not men held responsible for the consequences for their actions? Why should a special exception be made in favor of Mr. Gandhi and his associates?" It continues:

"The fact that the movement took place and that a number of known Congress leaders participated in it cannot be denied. The only thing that Mr. Gandhi can at most say is that he did not intend it. But how is anybody interested in his intentions? What every sensible person is interested in is the result of his actions."

This last move having falled, the question is, what Mr. Gandhi will do next. If he were to decide to admit his mistake and come out of prison and devote himself to the Congress' former constructive program, which he once as strongly advocated and which would afford abundant scope for activities appropriate for a pacifist in wartime, that would appear to some people a return home to earlier and better days.

Student-Zooter Clash Breaks Out in Detroit

DETROIT, June 12 (AP)—Sporadic fights involving high school students and some 65 zoot-suit wearers displaying white arm bands occurred in Detroit's Northwest section June 10, police reported June 11. Several groups were dispersed by police squad cars from three precincts.

Redgy Mulliville, a former Cooley high-school student, said the fights were an outgrowth of a dispute that started last Sunday at a dance given by students of St. Francis de Sales High School.

China's Situation Not Yet Acute

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, June 12—Apparent anxiety abroad, underlying American and British inquiries as to how long the Chinese armies and home front can be expected to stand up does not seem quite justified by actual conditions as far as the immediate future is concerned.

Statements of well-informed friends of China, such as Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell's testimony before the House Immigration Committee that "China's position is desperate," implying the grave possibility of the National Government's collapse unless speediest help was dispatched, may have surprised the American public since Chungking correspondents have been unable for some time to give details of certain developments which indicate growing difficulties.

The seriousness of the Chinese situation is undeniable although at present it is not acute. Moreover, the Sino Government still is in position to initiate considerable improvements in practically every field. The military position does not threaten acute dangers.

Recent fighting in the Middle Yangtze resulted in the following lessons:

First, the Japanese are unable to undertake sufficiently large and determined actions against China to change the status quo materially unless they can reinforce their diminished over-all establishment in China.

However, danger may arise if the Japanese decide that progress in United Nations preparations for using China as a large-scale base necessitates employment of large forces for a full-scale offensive, at least against areas within bombing range from Tokyo, before China is sufficiently strengthened for adequate defense.

Second, that a sufficient air umbrella can provide an effective substitute for largely lacking heavy ground equipment on the Chinese side.

Third, China's best nourished, best equipped, and best trained elite armies, such as those used in the Middle Yangtze, are able largely to offset shortcomings of other troops. Present efforts to increase soldiers' food supplies and the collection of socks and shoes through a popular campaign of the "Troops' Comforting Association" are attacking some of the most important problems.

Newspaper's Protest

The China Times, demanding better living standards for the Army, said: "It is irrational that the troops have the hardest living conditions of all Sino people."

It is also hoped that more effective price control may restore some of the lost purchasing power of soldiers' wages which are normally used for supplementing issued rice rations with other foodstuffs.

In this connection, it is encouraging that General Paichunghsi, chief of the Military Training Board, recently declared that the much-criticised emphasis on sheer numbers of soldiers is being replaced by more emphasis on quality, apparently referring not only to choice and training of recruits but probably also to food and other supplies. The press urges the well-to-do, especially merchants, to contribute to the Army.

Home Morale Good

Meanwhile, main features of Japanese action in China are small and large hit-and-run raiding parties where the Sino lines seem weakly defended, aiming at temporary occupation of desirable areas for purposes of seizing food and other supplies, attracting large Sino forces in attempts to force them to expend as much as possible of precious munition reserves, and also providing training for Japanese troops, which consist in considerable part of recruits.

China's home-front morale presents no danger. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's determination of carrying on the victory, and especially general absolute certainty that the Allies are winning the war, is completely banning defeatism in the sense of any advocacy of compromise with Japan.

On the other hand, the Government is finding it difficult to increase popular war efforts, especially among the well-to-dos, whom General Chiang and the press are constantly exhorting. Mobilization for anything like "total war" is naturally impeded by the so far undeveloped state of political democracy and general administration.

Difficulties resulting from these factors in every field of China's war effort are uneasily envisaged by Americans. They are increasingly impressing the modern Chinese, with the intensifying effects of six years of war, in which the consequences of three years of a semi-blockade and one year of almost complete blockade are weighing more heavy than those from fighting and bombing.

For all these reasons the price rise continues and the economic front is the main object of concern. For example, the average cost of living in Free China is now almost 100 times as high as before the war. But the mere fact that China still is proceeding on a basis of price increase which would have completely destroyed an economy like America's, demonstrates the power of resistance of China's primitive and mainly agricultural economic structure.

Undeniable Suffering

There is undeniably much suffering, especially among all groups dependent upon Government wages and salaries, which provide a mere fraction of prewar purchasing power, and accordingly, in spite of predominantly good spirit, there are also unavoidable effects on efficiency. But no one is able to tell when the end of endurance may be reached.

Fossibilities of further manifold reforms remain considerable even in the face of wartime complications, especially since the best elements are eager to support them on a basis of closer democratic co-operation. It still is hoped that further aggravation of difficulties will rather cause reforms than consequences leading to an acute crisis.

Continuation of good crops which so far have attended China's war unprecedentedly, with only the exception of last year's harvest in Honan, would still allow China to hold out for a considerable period, especially if timely United Nations action against Japan shortens the prospective duration of the war. All well informed observers agree this is probable next year and that no predictable factor indicates acute danger.

Russians Welcome Pantelleria's Fall; Display Optimism

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP)—The capture of Pantelleria was welcomed by the Russian people today as a rehearsal for still bigger operations.

There was excited chattering on crowded subways, busses and street cars as the news of the island's fall was read, but the news was more of a thrill than a surprise.

More optimistic than ever, the Russians everywhere tell you "It's just a question of time now."

This was a change from the questioning speculation over the possibility of a Second Front which engaged them through the winter and spring.

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Protestants' Aid to China Reached $449,841 in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—The Protestant Churches of America more than doubled their aid to China during the fiscal year June 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943, according to the annual report of the Church Committee for China Relief made public here today.

Fred Atkins Moore, director of the Committee, a participating agency of United China Relief, said contributions from churches totaled $449,841, or more than 203 per cent of the income from the same sources for the same period in 1941-'42. The number of denominations contributing almost doubled, rising to 35 this year, as against 18 last year, he reported.

The Committee also received $616,144 in grants from the United China Relief and other sources.

In addition, the equivalent of $540,000 was given the American Advisory Committee, representing the Church Committee in China, by the Chinese Government; Mme. Chiang Kai-shek gave the committee $100,000 out of British funds intrusted to her; the Canadian Red Cross gave $150,000, and the United China Relief contributed $328,629.

"All this," the report said, "adds up to $2,184,614 as the total fund which our representatives were privileged to administer on the field in the past 12 months."

The report stressed that China's relief needs during the year were greatly increased by five factors: (1) The prolonged exodus of refugees from Hong Kong and Burma; (2) military devastation in the southeast and currently in central China; (3) the famine in Honon, southern Kwantung and western Szechuan; (4) the flood of Shensi, and (5) increased inflation.

"Every friend of China," it said, "suffers anguish in the knowledge of how tragic and constantly deteriorating are the basic conditions over there. Depleted food supplies due to the ravages of the enemy and to natural calamities, insufficiency of clothing materials, steady undermining of health and increased susceptibility to disease because of malnutrition and utterly inadequate medical care, all add up to an indescribable, even terrifying, calamity for millions upon millions of people."

In its five years of aid, the Church Committee has sent $2,754,865 to China, the report recalled.

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Unified Output Planning Pays United Nations Well

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Unified planning of the production programs of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada is making possible more effective use of the resources of the three countries in line with the strategic decision of the Allied High Commands, the Combined Production and Resources Board reported yesterday to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King.

Through the continuing process of combined planning, the report pointed out, adjustments in the production programs to meet changes in combined military requirements are greatly facilitated; as the pressure for certain types of weapons and equipment eases, the facilities used to make those things can be promptly switched to the manufacture of items which are more urgently needed.

This combined action is of increasing importance, the report remarked, as in all three countries the primary emphasis in production begins to shift from a vast and comprehensive expansion to the more selective task of stepping up the output of individual items of especial importance. The dislocation and loss which are to some extent inevitable in any such change-over are minimized, and the increase of over-all, combined production is being carried forward to the peak levels of the war economy without interruption.

Forehanded Decisions

Production authorities in each nation can now base the decision which they make on their own production problems on a comprehensive knowledge of the position of all three countries. The report points out that this knowledge is available because of the smooth working relationships which exist with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Combined Munitions Assignments Board, and other combined and national service, production and shipping agencies.

In addition, the military and production authorities in the three countries are, through the agency of the Board, kept regularly informed of the status of combined production. This makes it possible for both military and production authorities to plan for the future in the light of comprehensive knowledge about production in all three countries.

The Combined Production and Resources Board keeps the revised production programs of the three countries under constant review in relation to the supply of critical raw and industrial materials. To assist in this work, there have been established a Combined Steel Committee, a Combined Copper Committee, and a Combined Aluminum Committee. These work in collaboration with the Combined Raw Materials Board, and have been able to bring about substantial improvements in the over-all balance between the requirements of the three countries and the resources available to them.

In reviewing specific accomplishments, the Board mentioned that an inquiry into production of escort vessels was undertaken at the request and with the assistance of national and combined agencies. The Board was able to report the scheduling of additional escort vessel production in the United Kingdom and Canada for 1943, and the acceleration of the program in the United States. Arrangements have been made to promote standardization of design through the establishment by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, on recommendation of the Board, of a Combined Shipbuilding Committee.

Similar progress has been made affecting locomotives, trucks and rubber.

In co-operation with the Munitions Assignments Board, the CPRB has made recommendations for adjustments in combined production for the purpose of establishing local supply arrangements for American forces in the United Kingdom and, at the same time, achieving maximum economy in shipping.

Hooded Men Inciters At Poston Camp

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (AP)—Eight hooded Japanese beat members of their own race before a tumultuous five-day strike began at Camp No. 1 of the Poston, Ariz., Relocation Center last November, Norris Edward James, former head of the camp's receiving center for evacuees, told the Dies Congressional subcommittee.

The Japanese who were beaten had been aiding the camp administration in its work, Mr. James testified yesterday.

He declared the hooded gang attacked Joseph Seta and Mr. Seta's uncle in the camp barracks, leaving a wooden imitation of a samurai sword. Mr. James added that three men attacked the recreation director, Hatsumi Yamema, and later beat the director's mother and sister.

Mr. James said the jailing of Isamu Uchida, head of the camp's judo wrestling organization, was the immediate cause of the strike. He explained that Mr. Uchida was taken into custody on an assault charge after Kay Nishimura, Mr. James' chief interpreter, had been beaten with pipe lengths by several of the hooded men.

Trouble first began at the camp last fall, Mr. James stated, after Poston had received 365 Japanese, regarded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as potentially dangerous, from internment camps in North Dakota and New Mexico.

The former camp executive said that beginning then "a definite attempt was made to destroy the Americanism of the American-born Japanese" in the Relocation Center with its population of 10,000.

The witness stated that when the strike was settled, part of the agreement between the Japanese leaders and camp executives was that the judo wrestler, Mr. Uchida, should stand trial on the assault charge. But the trial has never been held, he added.

"By the success of the strike were the leaders able to maintain leadership and impose their doctrines?" queried Representative John Costello (D) of California, chairman of the subcommittee.

"Yes, the leaders of the strike emerged as leaders of Poston Camp No. 1," answered Mr. James.

Press Congress Forms New Society

HAVANA, June 12 (AP)—The closing session of the International Pan American Press Congress was told last night that news of official matters should be made freely available in all countries to the news services of other nations.

Francisco Jose Delgado, a delegate from Venezuela, cited a recent address by Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, urging that governmental favoritism to individual newspapers or press associations be discontinued, and said "the words of this distinguished North American newspaperman expressed the sentiments of this Congress."

As an outgrowth of the Pan American Press Congress a new Society of the Inter-American Press was formed, to hold its first convention next year in Venezuela.

Miguel Coyula of Havana was named President.

Strike Voted

WINDBER, Pa., June 12 (AP)—Nearly 1,600 miners at three Windber pits voted last night to strike in protest against the National War Labor Board's refusal to approve the $1.30 portal-to-portal pay agreement and against Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes' imposition of a $5 fine for absences in the June 1-5 strike.

The mines are Nos. 30, 37, and 40 of the Berwind-White Coal Company, all located at Windber, and the workers are all members of Scalp Level Local 5229 of the United Mine Workers.

Two Mines Closed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12 (AP)—Two Alabama coal mines normally employing approximately 365 men were shut down yesterday by a walkout which union and company spokesmen said was due to Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes' order that $1-a-day fines should be levied on miners taking part in the general stoppage last week.

'Muff' Signs Up With Master for Army Service

Official United States Army Photo

Teammates Training to Scout the Enemy

Symbols of the superior alertness that protects American military installations at an advance United States base in the South Pacific Area. Sergeant John W. Mehren, well-known fancier of the Chicago German Shepherd Club, and his prize-winning show dog, Muff, are seen here working as teammates scouting for possible Japanese.

Dogs Play Increased Part In Rescue Work at War Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Dogs are playing an increased part in saving life at the war front, where the newer trend is to train them as messengers and scouts and for sentry duty, according to information from Dogs for Defense, Inc., official procurement agency for dogs for the armed services.

The present number of dogs being shipped to the Army and Navy is 400 weekly, but a proposed increase in kenneling would almost double that number, Harry I. Caesar, President of Dogs for Defense, Inc., of 22 East Sixtieth Street, said today.

A messenger or scouting dog will work with an individual soldier, whereas formerly the ratio was four dogs under the care of one trained man.

Training for messenger service requires a period from two to three and a half months, Mr. Caesar said. In this work dogs run close to the ground where vegetation often protects them, enabling them to accomplish the purpose more safely than men, locating hidden enemy machine gun nests and snipers. They are being used also for "casualty" service in finding wounded soldiers.

"Dogs proved tremendously helpful at Guadacanal," he said, adding that the Japanese have made skilled use of dogs in letting them know when the enemy was approaching.

Many families throughout the country are making real sacrifices in giving up their pets for the armed service, Mr. Caesar added, but this is not expected of them in cases where the dog is needed as a protector of the home.

The breeds wanted and approved by the Armed Forces must be more than 20 inches high at the shoulder and weigh more than 50 pounds.

Early Senate Concurrence Expected in Antistrike Bill

Continued from Page 1

of protest strikes from several coal fields today.

One of the most constructive features of the measure is that it gives statutory authority and subpoena powers to the War Labor Board and thereby puts an end to the fantastic situation in which Mr. Lewis has continuously ignored the Board's hearings on the coal situation.

Precedent for Administration

The assured enactment of the new labor control law marks a precedent for the Administration since it is the first time it has been a party to the passage of any bill opposed by all labor groups.

The Democratic and Republican members of the House were about evenly divided in their support and There were 101 Democrats and 118 in their opposition to the measure. Republicans for its adoption. Voting against it were 77 Democrats and 48 Republicans.

The bill defines the President's power to take over a plant threatened with a strike. After that step is taken any person who promotes or encourages a strike would be liable to a penalty of $5,000 or a year in prison, or both. The right of an individual to stay away from work is protected, provided he does not induce or encourage any one else to strike.

"Pillorying" Alleged

"This bill does not do anything that should offend any labor group," said Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. "It only gives the laboring man the right to act for himself without the domination of anyone, including union leaders."

Representative Vito Marcantonio (A. L.) of New York, however, charged that labor was "being pilloried and lynched," and declared that one provision of the bill outlaws closed shops and maintenance of membership clauses in contracts.

Mr. Marcantonio was disputed when he told the House that the bill contained a "joker" which would set aside all the closed-shop or maintenance-of-union-membership clauses decreed by the National War Labor Board.

He referred to provisions that the NWLB must make its decisions conform to the Wagner Act.

The measure also prohibits unions from contributing to political campaigns.

Mr. May read a telegram from the American Farm Bureau Federation indorsing the bill and declaring it did not come "a moment too soon," and the House acted less than 48 hours after the American Federation of Labor distributed to its locals throughout the country a "roll call of labor's enemies" based on the House vote by which the original bill was passed last week.

Return of Property

Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana, one of the coauthors of the bill, emphasized that the measure provides that property taken over under this authority shall be returned to its private owners within a period not to exceed 60 days after normal production in the property has been restored.

When the House version of the bill reached the Senate, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas explained that it was an emergency war measure and designed to keep plants in war production operating. He asserted it did not attempt to regulate labor in time of peace.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, however, charged the provision which forbids labor unions from contributing to political campaigns went "far afield" from the original intent of the Senate when it passed the milder Connally bill by a vote of 63 to 16.

Senator Connally explained that this provision was in the House bill, and the House conferees insisted upon it, and that the Senate members of the conference committee had to accept this provision in order to get an agreement.

Los Angeles Seeks Cause Of Outbreak

Continued from Page 1

others are by no means the whole story. The gangs consist of disadvantaged, restless youths, mostly Mexicans and Negroes with some white boys. They respond to a craving for excitement built up by social neglect until it has reached the height of lawlessness and irresponsibility.

The Mexican boys and some girls who mainly constitute the gangs are described by careful students of social conditions as the children of neglect.

Before the last decade, when their parents began to settle down here to "go on relief," they worked side by side with their fathers and mothers in the traditional peasant way of crop-harvesting in which they moved from place to place in California.

In the city, they faced for the first time racial prejudice and slum conditions and tended to break away from the authority of their elders. Gangsterism was a natural development, as it often has been in other cities where a second generation foreign group was growing up.

These young gangsters in the news are not many in number. Harold A. Slane, member of California's Youth Correction Authority, said they may have about 150 leaders. About 60 per cent of them are between the ages of 18 and 23. While agreeing that the police must deal with them firmly, Mr. Slane emphasized the long-range educational and work programs that must be worked out to solve their problems.

Juvenile delinquency is rising rapidly here, and it is not confined to Mexicans or Negroes or even to the low-income groups generally, but youths from these two groups stand to benefit outstandingly from all constructive efforts made to improve juvenile correctional methods, steady home life, and restore respect for law.

As Mr. Slane said, until a year ago when the labor pool began to scrape bottom, even the thousands of Mexican boys the National Youth Administration had trained for factory jobs could not get defense jobs unless their skins were light. The permanent end of such discrimination looms as essential.

Progress Takes Time

Work opportunities are much more favorable for Mexicans and Negroes now. That the effect of this on Mexican youth cannot be expected to become evident overnight is seen when it is remembered that their parents were brought north to do field and railroad work just two generations back and have had almost no opportunity to live settled lives, earn high wages, or become part of the community.

It is widely felt that the public schools have done altogether too little in helping to assimilate their children. Mr. Slane is only one of many who warn that their cultural needs and their needs for vocational training must be more quickly met.

Governor Warren has appointed a committee of sympathetic citizens to study the problem and Mayor Fletcher Bowron has exercised the utmost diligence in effecting law enforcement. Efforts begun last summer when similar outbreaks occurred between the gangs themselves are likely to get new impetus.

The Latin-American Co-ordinating Council for Youth has been doing good work in spite of the need for more funds and the loss to the armed forces of most of the finest-type Mexican boys it was counting upon for leaders.

Carey McWilliams, recognized authority on minority problems in this section, stated with qualification that publicity given the racial aspect of the matter since the events of last summer and the notoriety some of the youths have thus obtained bear an enormous responsibility for the new outbreaks.

Mr. McWilliams feels that the police share the responsibility because of having used vindictive methods against the delinquents. There are substantial indications, however, that the authorities themselves are aroused to understand the problem in the light of needed social adjustment and to meet it boldly but sympathetically.

Inflation Threat in Canada; Inquiry Into Wages Begun

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 12 — Canada, which pioneered in the theory of an over-all, horizontal price ceiling, is beginning to feel its first really serious pressure toward an inflationary price rise. The next few months should show whether Canada can resist this pressure.

The facts of the current situation have just been given to the Canadian people by Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which enforces the ceiling. The possibilities of the situation are emerging elsewhere in Canada's first national investigation of wages.

Mr. Gordon's figures are more serious than most Canadians had expected. He said, in brief, that Canadians as individuals will have about $400,000,000 more to spend in 1943 than they had in 1942 and that there will be $300,000,000 worth less goods for them to buy. This is the first time the Canadian ceiling authorities have adopted the American formula of the "inflationary gap" and attempted to present the inflation danger in actual figures.

1943 Income

Mr. Gordon, apparently after new studies by his economists estimated the 1943 income of individuals in Canada at $7,600,000,000 as against $6,800,000,000 in 1942 and $4,100,000,000 in 1938. Personal taxes to be deducted from the 1943 figure will be about $950,000,000 as against $600,000,000 in 1942 and $150,000,000 in 1938. This leaves a net disposable income for individuals of about $6,600,000,000 in 1943 as against $6,200,000,000 in 1942 and $3,900,000,000 in 1938.

Having shown the inflationary gap, Mr. Gordon urged increased public saving to divert the impending pressure away from the reduced supply of goods. To prove the value of such savings to the Canadian household, Mr. Gordon was able to present a remarkable cost-of-living picture, which shows that the price ceiling so far has worked better than most persons dared to hope.

Thus, from September, 1939, to April, 1943, the cost of living index rose only 16.7 per cent. More significant, the first pressure for price rises occurred in 1941 as the war economy got under way, but from the imposition of the ceiling at the end of 1941 to April, 1943, the index rose only 2.1 points while the American index, according to Canadian interpretation, rose 11.6 points in about the same period.

Wage Increase Feared

The question posed by Mr. Gordon in his testimony before the National War Labor Board is whether this condition is to continue, whether the ceiling is to hold. Clearly his chief fear is a general wage increase, although, as a civil servant, he is careful not to discuss the Government's wage policy.

The national wage inquiry now under way will probably determine whether Canada is to break the wage ceiling which is an integral part of the price ceiling. That the wage ceiling will be punctured by some adjustments of lower wages is freely predicted in Ottawa.

The Government itself has opened the way for such a course by granting wage increases in certain industries, notably steel and British Columbia coal mining. The new basic rates set in fixed industries to iron out local injustices are now demanded by employees of such industries all over the country. Certainly any attempt to extend the principle of adjustments to all workers would completely break the wage ceiling and, unless the Government embarked on a vastly-increased system of subsidies, would inevitably break the price ceiling.

The Government will finally be influenced by two factors—the justice of some labor claims for adjustment of wages to bring them up to the rates paid in competitive industries, and the necessity of maintaining war production with the full co-operation of labor.

Out of the National War Labor Board's inquiry and the Government's subsequent decisions on general policy some form of compromise may be expected and is now generally forecast in unofficial Ottawa circles. While some adjustments of wages are expected to emerge they probably will carry with them a new labor relations code, including compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

The vital question is whether the Government will retreat sufficiently from its absolute wage ceiling to break the price ceiling. Concerning this, Mr. Gordon told the National War Labor Board bluntly: "It is not for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to say that maintenance of the price ceiling is more important than allowing increased wage rates or, for that matter, increased farm prices. But it is the duty of the Board to point out that such increases will in all cases weaken the price ceiling and, if carried too far, will destroy it. The people of Canada will have to decide which they want more."

At another point he said: "If we Canadians cannot hold down food and labor costs we shall have to abandon the price ceiling."

A Government employee could hardly have issued a sharper warning to the Government. In plain terms, if the Government should abandon the wage ceiling Mr. Gordon, the man who is responsible for its maintenance, will wash its hands of the price ceiling. Undoubtedly the Government has observed Mr. Gordon's warning and will use it in resisting general demands for wage increases. But until the National War Labor Board has completed its inquiry into wages the future of prices must remain in doubt.

Prism for Case School Termed World's Largest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 12—What was said to be the largest prism ever made, an optical glass disc measuring 26 inches in diameter and graduated in thickness from one and one half inches to three and one quarter inches, weighing 260 pounds, has been cast at the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company here for the Burrell telescope in the Warner and Swasey Observatory of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

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The Yanks at Oxford—A Wartime Project in Interpretation

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

There really are Yanks at Oxford these days Not cinematographic ones, nor cousins to the caper-cutting Charley, but serious khaki figures with a variety of accents from Duluth to Tampa, taking a week's course of lectures, living in undergraduates' rooms in the old colleges, moving against the beautiful antiquity of the old buildings and dreaming in the hidden green gardens. Or you may see them talking to young men in the uniform of Czechoslovakia, Australia, of Holland, Poland, France, or Belgium. The invitation to these courses extends to Forces of all the Allied countries.

For the strong mother-hen instincts of the universities—Cambridge is carrying out a similar plan—that have sheltered and fostered the thought-loving qualities of men has spread its wings to offer to the men who care for it that classic combination which the great old universities aimed at; repose of the spirit, amid surroundings of great beauty and stimulation of the mind by discussions of subjects of mutual interest.

All Ranks Attend

At first glance that might sound like a program only for the very scholarly. But it is interesting to note the wide variety in types who choose to come. The courses are held during the University holidays, and when first started last summer, mainly officers came. Now men of all ranks are coming.

The plan of these courses was put into operation by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir David Ross. He appointed Professor Arthur Lehmann Goodhart, who is an American and is Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, with Professor H. G. Hanbury, a committee of two. They have been aided by Rev. J. Kelly of St. Edmund Hall and on the social and entertainment side, of which there is a good deal, by Mrs. Allen, wife of the Warden of Rhodes House The Rhodes Trustees, who are interested in the project, have made grants to help in the expenses of entertainment.

The total cost per person of the week's courses, including accommodation, is three pounds twelve shilling for officers, and one pound twelve shilling for other ranks. There is no discrimination in treatment, but it was felt that three pounds difference per man on the expenses of the men of other ranks is paid for by the British Council, an Educational Body in Britain, whose purpose is, as Mrs. J. C. Beck, local officer in Oxford, told me: "To explain England to the foreigner and to exchange ideas with other countries."

Eagerness Shown

Never, probably, has a better opportunity existed for doing just those things. And the increasing number of soldiers who are pouring into Oxford for the courses and often applying to come back again in their next week's leave proves what a hunger for just this kind of thing there is. I talked to any number of U. S. men and several of other nationalities.

There are two lectures each morning, given by Oxford professors, and followed by ample periods for questions and discussion. Typical of the subjects, which differ from week to week, were those on life and literature, on light (in the laboratory of physical research). on Egypt, on political thought, on morals and democracy, on agriculture, economics, Parliamentary Government, "The Last Peace," "English Newspapers," and "Britain and America—Why so alike and so different?"

There is always one lecture on Oxford itself, and on Tuesday afternoon small groups are taken around by able volunteer guides—from Dons to girl students,—an event followed by tea Tuesday night there is always a dance at Rhodes House for these soldier students, arranged by Mrs. Allen, who has made a great success of them. Nice girls and older people, too, are invited and they in turn invite the visiting soldiers to their homes for tea or a meal.

Matching Experiences

Wednesday afternoon there is a visit to the Bodleian Library and Wednesday evening is left free, but a theater party with front row seats, with a girl alternating with each man is always arranged for that night. Oxford has two very good repertory companies. On Thursday afternoon contacts are arranged so that each man meets his British opposite number. Thus a Czech poet meets a British poet, an American wholesale grocer meets a British wholesale grocer, a Dutch chemist meets a British chemist, etc. This feature of the courses is considered very important by the faculty and is a real success with the men themselves.

Each Thursday evening a party with music is given at Gunfield, a private home with a large music room. And each Friday afternoon, Lady Tweedsmuir at her house, Elsfield Manor, gives a party for 30 or 40 which is, of course, particularly popular with Canadians.

Friday evening a Brains Trust (similar to "Information Please") is held at Rhodes House, Professor Goodhart is Question Master. Two Oxford Professors who are specialists in their field sit in at each session—not the same ones each time—and there is usually a distinguished guest. Two soldiers (usually Dominions or U. S. because they speak English) complete the Brains Trust. The answering of questions is followed by free discussion from the floor.

Much Appreciated

The weekend after the Saturday morning lecture is left free. During the summer a party goes over to Stratford-on-Avon to the play and to see the town. In the winter there are invitations to private homes and theater parties for Saturday night. It would be difficult to think of a more interesting week that anyone could spend anywhere.

And the generous and thoughtful efforts that are being made by that group of University people and professors is only equalled by the enthusiastic appreciation of the soldiers themselves. Certainly there could be no better, pleasanter, way of building understanding between nations. It is pointed out that this plan is doing right now what many postwar planners say should be done after the war.

Barbara Ellis Browne

Upper left—Two of the Americans at Oxford. They seem at home in the South Cloister of New College. Upper right—A view of Merton's famous ancient quadrangle. Below, left—Some of the friendly exchange that goes on quite naturally under the plan: two United States soldiers talking to Oxford undergraduates in the front quad of Corpus Christi. Lower right—A few of the spires of Oxford seen by Yanks walking from New College.

For Useful Projects in Vacation Camps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum
Teaching Them to Help

Why are there not more summer camps for children that might be termed "project" camps, similar to the Music Camp at Oakland, Maine? I know that some camps do specialize and are known for expert sailing instruction or riding facilities but the emphasis is still entirely on the leisure time activities. Isn't the trend of education towards a combination of work and play that will ease Young America gradually into the adult pattern, rather than carefree, irresponsible summers and school years and then the sudden plunge into the icy water of business and home responsibilities and their attendant problems? The schools and colleges are beginning to wake up, and programs better integrated are on the way and will continue to unfold. How about the camps?

Back in 1918 and 1919 I attended a well-known camp. Because 1918 was a war year the girls who wished to had the opportunity to work in the large camp garden and could even earn a camp letter for a certain number of hours' work under the hot sun. I loved it because I felt it was counting for something. Another innovation that year was the cooking class headed by a faculty member of one of the best-known cooking schools in the country. She taught us a surprising amount in the very short time allowed for her classes. Not having the opportunity to cook at home I responded eagerly and when I was married and had my own work to do, one of the first things I made was the excellent sponge cake we had been taught to make at camp. In 1919, the war being over, the camp schedule reverted to the usual round of swimming, riding, tennis, other games and good times, and a bit of handicraft.

Speaking of handicraft, in the five summers that one of my children has attended camps, she has brought home various little leather purses and napkin rings, nature pins, and trays, but at the end of one summer she came home with some very creditable pieces of weaving. This started me thinking. What this camp (incidentally it was "Monitor" advertised and we had never heard of it before) had done in concentrating on one skill and learning the rudiments well seemed so much wiser than scattering one's fire and really learning nothing of any consequence about anything.

I believe that children naturally want to work and to do things that count. If the mornings at camp could be spent in instruction on one subject and the afternoons in the regular camp activities I believe that both parents and children would have a happy sense of balanced accomplishment.

Last spring I read an advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor describing the formation of a camp group of ten older girls who were to redecorate an old Colonial house. What a marvelous opportunity for those ten girls! Besides interior decorating, how about the youngsters who are interested in art, writing, handicraft, the natural sciences, aviation, geology, archaeology, home economics and such? Music surely isn't the only interest that would draw groups together. It is not enough to say that school and home supply sufficient training, so why should the camps become involved? Life is made up of a piece and we cannot go along with the pattern and then every so often cast it aside to insert something only partially related to the whole.

I am writing as a parent who feels she is an example of one who jumped from the springboard into the icy water and would like a better preparation for her own children.

(Mrs.) D. F. D., Rhode Island.

Alumni Making Rice Paper

A recent letter from Chengtu was written on a new kind of paper, quite an improvement over the very poor rice paper generally used. The most interesting thing about the new paper, however, is not its quality, which would be judged inferior by average American standards, but the fact that it is the product of a new factory just getting under way in Chengtu, under the leadership of alumni of the Christian Colleges. In constructive pioneer ventures, the Colleges are playing an important role.

—Childcraft Bulletin

Through the Editor's Window

On Speaking So That One Can Be Heard

By Mallicoat Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If one has something worth saying, it is certainly right to say it so that it can be heard. This seems obvious enough: yet how frequently do we sit in even a small assembly and strain our ears to catch the words of those who arise to speak.

This faint-hearted sharing, this mouse-like rendition, does not reach those who should be reached. One might ask, Why speak at all? Why indeed! It were perhaps better to keep silent than to take people's time while (let us face the matter squarely), one murmurs only to oneself and to the handful who are nearest.

We can ask ourselves, then, Is this worth saying? And we need to be honest, which also means to have no sense of false modesty. If worth saying, no matter how small, the rest of the effort is essential—the effort necessary to reach those who should hear.

* * *

Here are a few points, then, that may help the speaker of the oversoft voice. First, it is courteous to make yourself heard if you have asked for attentive ears. Whether on a lecture or club platform, in a large social group, or in a hall or church, the fact that one rises to speak, is itself a request for attention. Think then of courtesy more than of yourself or your own fears.

Second, breathe more deeply, throwing deep support into your voice. In order to do this naturally and without tightening up, mentally pick out someone at the opposite end or side of the hall and speak up to him or her. You can do it. If you were calling Johnny to supper, or asking Bill to come in from the garden to answer the phone, you would not speak so they could not hear. It is really as simple as that.

* * *

Thirdly, you have something to say that may interest or help them. Having decided that, isn't it up to you to reach all the way to them with it, and to reach not only their ears but their understanding? Your own mental attitude can bring this about. Be convinced of the worth of what you are saying and you will say it with greater confidence.

You might even have something to say which the world ought to know more about. If so, then actually think on out beyond even your chosen listeners across the hall, beyond the walls of the hall itself. Think your message into the receptive ears of the world. This may sound to some people like sheer nonsense, but it isn't. It does things to your bearing, your voice, your delivery, and also to your message.

By now, if you have done all this, you have forgotten shyness. You are doing what every speaker ought to do: you are thoroughly concerned with what you are telling and with reaching those to whom you wish to tell it. And you will speak so that you can be heard not only with the ears but with the understanding.

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The Home Forum

"Who shall disannul it?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER BEFORE, perhaps, in the long history of civilization have there been so many efforts directed towards the amelioration of suffering as there are today. But, in giving time and energy to such necessary and humane efforts, one must remember that all workers, both civilian and military, have also spiritual needs which must be satisfied. The worker who gives all his strength and energy to material activities is not mentally prepared to see things in their proper perspective or to give spiritual help and comfort to the many who are in need of them. The world's great need now, as it has always been, is to gain the true knowledge of God and of His unchanging law, which is operating regardless of all evidence to the contrary.

A student of Christian Science who had been much troubled by world conditions stood one evening at his window, watching the great constellations as they became visible in the eastern sky. As he saw Orion and the sparkling Pleiades appear in their accustomed places, he was filled with awe and wonder at the sublimity and magnitude of the law which they illustrated. For uncounted aeons they have regularly appeared as the earth has revolved on its course, each directed by the law which governs its movements. And so this troubled one, who delighted in watching the splendor of the stars, was reminded of God's law, the only law, the law of divine Mind, the ever-presence of which he had so often proved. No one doubts or contradicts the action of law as displayed in the movements of the starry universe, even though physical scientists have not yet solved all its mystery. Then why doubt the ever-present activity of God's law, the law of divine Principle, Mind, Life, Truth, and Love? Of the unfailing nature of this law the prophet Isaiah declares (14:27), **"The Lord of hosts hath purposed, and who shall disannul it?"**

* * *

Today, on every hand, evil claims to have power. It seems as if the very forces of evil were arrayed against righteousness, against freedom and the rights of man. The efforts of evil have always been to paralyze the activities of good. And so those who have had proofs of the unchanging and eternal nature of divine law should reassure themselves and others that God's law is present today and will eventually triumph over all evil.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 381) Mary Baker Eddy writes, **"God is the lawmaker, but He is not the author of barbarous codes."** God's law is beneficent, kind, loving, intelligent, all-embracing, and man is governed by this law. To cling steadfastly to this spiritual fact, to understand and prove it in daily life, is the greatest protection against fear, confusion, and discouragement.

Mrs. Eddy further writes in "No and Yes" (p. 30), **"God's law is in three words, 'I am All;' and this perfect law is ever present to rebuke any claim of another law."** The law of God is being proved today all over the world, even though material sense has declared that man is helpless. A growing knowledge of God's law of adjustment, guidance, and protection is enabling those who are facing danger to prove the truth of the divine promise voiced by Isaiah (54:17), **"No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper."**

* * *

Illustrating this is an incident related by one of the crew of a bomber which had to make its way through storm and fog and much apparent danger. He said that all the way on this trip he held to the following statement (Science and Health, p. 424): **"Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony."** He was able to overcome his own fear with the knowledge that the crew was under the law of "God's unerring direction." When the bomber was brought safely to its destination, under circumstances that seemed miraculous, he knew that he had again proved the ever-present availability of God's guidance and protection.

The forces of evil were arrayed against Christ Jesus; he met and overcame them at Gethsemane and Calvary; on the cross and in the tomb he proved for all mankind that God is the only power, and that man, His beloved son, can never be separated from His beneficent care. And so the righteous thinker of today, trusting in the Science of Christianity which Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated, can look upon the world conflict and know that good must triumph over evil, and that God's unchanging law cannot be disannulled by war or any other discord.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Pine Forest

A pine in any place is good,
But when a thousand, in one wood,
Lift their dark plumes against the sky,
Sighing and whispering endlessly,
All cosmic wisdom they may tell
To him who listens long and well.

S. B. B.

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRENCH PANELING AND CHINESE PORCELAIN

RECENTLY, Chinese export porcelains of the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection were placed on exhibition in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Their beautiful background of paneling proved as interesting as the ornate tablewares, which are held to be the finest specimens extant.

Mrs. McCann had purchased the "boiserie" of the Louis XV period in Paris, less than a decade ago. It was installed for a time at her residence in Syosset, Long Island. Now the beautifully designed woodwork has been carefully incorporated in the Decorative Arts wing of the Boston Art Museum. The room is octagonal in shape; the light gray panels are decorated with the flowing motives of carved and gilded rococo ornament, and much of the wall space is occupied by inserted shelving upon which the porcelains are arranged. The workmanship of the paneling has been compared with that of Jacques François Blondel, who was *architecte du roi* under Louis XV.

These porcelain wares were manufactured by the Chinese purely for export. They gained their market with the establishment of the East India Companies at Canton. The art of porcelain manufacture was an old, traditional one, and Westerners prized the wares fetched from the Orient. There was for a time a mistaken notion that these porcelains came from Lowestoft, England, and they are known to many collectors as "Lowestoft wares."

There is a difference in degree of quality and beauty. The decorations of the Chinese painter-decorators were sometimes conventional, sometimes fanciful. It is amusing to see in the pictorial ornaments the manner in which the Chinese designers sought to satisfy the taste of their European clients. The decorations vary, from bright to delicate colors, from scriptural themes to landscapes, flowers, and armorial devices.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Qui pourra s'y opposer?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CEUX QUI SCRUTENT l'histoire de la civilisation remarquent qu'au cours des siècles on n'a jamais fait, pour atténuer les souffrances, autant d'efforts qu'aujourd'hui. Mais le temps et l'énergie consacrés à ces œuvres humanitaires ne doivent pas nous faire oublier les besoins spirituels de tous ceux qui travaillent pour leur pays, soit dans l'armée, soit dans les usines ou les laboratoires. Si l'on consacre toutes ses forces à l'activité matérielle, on n'est pas mentalement prêt à voir les choses sous leur vrai jour, ni à donner aux nombreuses personnes qui en ont besoin l'aide et le réconfort spirituels. Aujourd'hui comme à n'importe quelle autre époque, le monde a surtout besoin d'acquérir la vraie connaissance de Dieu et de Son immuable loi, opérant d'une manière ininterrompue malgré les indices contraires.

Un Scientiste Chrétien auquel la situation mondiale avait causé de graves inquiétudes se tenait un soir à la fenêtre; regardant du côté de l'est, à mesure que la nuit tombait il pouvait reconnaître les grandes constellations. Quand il vit apparaître à leurs places accoutumées Orion et les Pléiades étincelantes, il fut pénétré d'un saint respect en pensant à l'ampleur de la loi sublime qui les gouverne. De temps immémorial, ces groupes d'étoiles ont apparu régulièrement, tandis que la terre tournait sur son axe et poursuivait sa course autour du soleil: tous ces astres sont dirigés par la loi qui règle leur mouvement. Ainsi devant la splendeur des étoiles, une conscience qui s'était tourmentée se souvint à nouveau de la loi divine, la seule loi, celle de l'Entendement divin dont le Scientiste avait si souvent prouvé la présence constante. Nul ne met en doute ou ne contredit l'action de la loi qui se manifeste dans le cours des étoiles, bien que les astronomes n'en aient point encore résolu tous les mystères. Dès lors, pourquoi mettrions-nous en doute la loi de Dieu et son activité toujours présente — la loi dont la source est le divin Principe, l'Entendement, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour? Concernant l'infaillible nature de cette loi, le prophète Ésaïe déclarait (14:27): "C'est le Seigneur des armées qui l'a ordonné; qui pourra s'y opposer?"

Aujourd'hui le mal prétend au pouvoir, et cela dans bien des domaines. Il semble que les forces du mal soient rangées en bataille contre la justice, contre la liberté et les droits de l'homme. Le mal a toujours fait des efforts pour paralyser l'action du bien. Aussi ceux qui savent, pour en avoir eu des preuves convaincantes, que la loi divine est immuable, éternelle, devraient-ils se tranquilliser et rassurer leur prochain en affirmant que la loi de Dieu est présente aujourd'hui et que tôt ou tard elle triomphera du mal.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 381), Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dieu est le législateur, mais Il n'est pas l'auteur de codes barbares." La loi divine est bienfaisante, pleine d'amour et de bonté, intelligente, universelle; or l'homme est gouverné par cette loi. S'attacher fortement à ce fait spirituel, le comprendre et le prouver dans la vie journalière, c'est la meilleure protection contre la crainte, la confusion, le découragement.

Mrs. Eddy déclare en outre, dans *Non et Oui* (p. 30): "La loi de Dieu se résume en trois mots: 'Je suis Tout;' et cette loi parfaite est toujours présente pour réprouver toute prétention d'une autre loi." La loi de Dieu est démontrable, elle se prouve aujourd'hui dans toutes les régions du globe, même si d'après le sens matériel un homme est perdu sans ressource. Apprenant à connaître toujours mieux la divine loi d'ajustement, de direction, de protection, ceux qui bravent les périls prouveront la vérité de cette promesse biblique transmise par Ésaïe (54:17): "Toute arme forgée contre toi sera impuissante."

Illustrons ceci par un exemple. Un avion de bombardement devait traverser une région dangereuse, où le brouillard et la tempête augmentaient encore les risques. Un membre de l'équipage a raconté depuis que pendant tout le trajet, il s'était attaché à la déclaration suivante (*Science et Santé*, p. 424): "Les accidents sont inconnus à Dieu, l'Entendement immortel, et nous devons abandonner la base mortelle de croyance et nous unir à l'unique Entendement, afin de remplacer le sens du hasard par le vrai sens de la direction infaillible de Dieu et ainsi faire paraître l'harmonie." Il put vaincre ses propres craintes et savoir que l'équipage était protégé par la loi divine, "la direction infaillible de Dieu." Quand, après avoir échappé aux plus grands périls d'une manière qui semblait miraculeuse, l'appareil arriva au lieu de sa destination, le jeune homme eut la certitude d'avoir à nouveau prouvé que la protection et les directions divines sont toujours accessibles.

Les forces du mal se déployèrent contre le Christ Jésus, mais il leur fit face et les vainquit à Gethsémané, à Golgotha; sur la croix et dans le sépulcre, il prouva pour toute l'humanité que Dieu est le seul pouvoir et que l'homme, Son fils bien-aimé, ne peut être séparé de la sollicitude divine. Aujourd'hui donc, celui qui pense selon la justice, qui s'appuie sur la Science du christianisme enseignée et démontrée par le Christ Jésus, peut savoir, en face des conflits mondiaux, que le bien doit triompher du mal — que ni la guerre ni d'autres discords ne peuvent annuler l'immuable loi de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Guess Again

Now that you must say good-by,
Let me take from where I hid it
Precious crystal truth that I
Thought to give you, never did it.

Wait to take my gift of love
(Perfect, priceless, sure to please)
While I find a wrapping of
Meaningless amenities.

MARIAN GLEASON

So the Arts Came Westward

"THE ARTS DELIGHT to travel westward," Franklin, writing to Polly Stevenson in 1763, observed in his favorite strain. "After the first cares for the necessities of life are over, we shall come to think of the embellishments. Already, some of our young geniuses begin to lisp attempts at painting, poetry, and music."

By temperament and training Franklin was perhaps less qualified to render judgments in aesthetic than in other matters, but his universality of interest kept him aware of the advances made by his countrymen in the artistic as well as the practical and scientific aspects of intellectual endeavor. Always, at home and abroad, he eagerly collected the evidences of such progress. He could receive with satisfaction, therefore, the report of Charles Wilson Peale from Philadelphia in 1771 that: "The people here have a growing taste for the arts, and are becoming more and more fond of encouraging their progress amongst them," for his common sense undoubtedly told him that any art to flourish must enjoy two sources of continuous nourishment—the vitalizing interest of the many, and the generous patronage of the few.

Both factors were present in Philadelphia after the mid-century. While common men as usual sought beauty or entertainment to enliven their daily lives, gentlemen of wealth and leisure began to desire the artistic habiliments of the English gentry. In their search for social diversion and distinction these gentlemen discovered the value of the beautiful and the sublime. As soon as wealth permitted they replaced their homespun embellishments with "European Goods fit for the Season," even though the quality of the local product was becoming increasingly fine and was to prove extraordinarily durable.

Impressed by the rococo self-assurance and well-regulated splendor of Georgian England, colonial aristocrats turned with all the imitativeness of true provincials to the current English mode for a set of artistic standards. Even Franklin, who with his boundless faith in the future of the New World was still no great critic of the arts, felt that the colonies, which had not called in vain upon Britain for military defense, would do well to look to her also for aesthetic improvement.—From "Rebels and Gentlemen—Philadelphia in the Age of Franklin," by CARL and JESSICA BRIDENBAUGH. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

The Beauty of a Black Voice

"DO YOU SUPPOSE," I said, "that I have been trying to turn myself into a white artist, instead of making the most of what I was born with?"

"I am glad you are finding yourself out, son," said my mother. "I knowed what was what all the time, but I wasn't going to tell you. Now go ahead and work hard and be your own man." . . .

In the midst of my studies in Boston I had not, thank God, lost my respect for my racial origins. I had simply added a new culture to an old one. But I was breaking ground. I had no pattern to follow, and I had been suffering from a racial habit of imitation. I had been working in a cloud of depression because my voice had not come out as "white" as, in the beginning, I must have hoped it would. Now I swore I would use the "rich purplish red" voice that Nature had given me. . . . I felt I could be what no white artist could ever be: I could be myself, sole, personal, unique.

While Stephen Graham was in the country studying Negro life in preparation for his book, *Children of the Slaves*, he visited Mound Bayou, a wholly Negro city in Mississippi. There he talked, as he describes it, with one of the fathers of that experimental community, an ancient, coal-black philosopher who said to him, "We are trying here in Mound Bayou to understand the beauty of being black." When I read the book in London in 1921, I felt I had found a motto for my career: to understand the beauty of a black voice—From "Angel Mo' and Her Son, Roland Hayes," by MACKINLEY HELM. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Life's a Mirror

RUDOLPH AND I walked into the long green room with the square mirrors, the laurel, the great sprays of lilac, and all the chattering people at the small green tables.

"It's not just another restaurant," I said, "and presently you'll see why."

Rudy, who has eaten at the best cafés in Vienna, Holland, Paris, Cairo, and finally Hollywood, is always polite, off-screen and on, so he said merely: "It is very charming."

That was before he'd experienced Susan's tomato bisque, fried chicken, green beans, and strawberry chiffon pie. Afterward, he looked at me in amazement and I pretended that I thought the food was routine and, to further prove myself an habitué, pointed out three artists' models, the young man who is studying Incan art and who leads an ocelot on a leash, a lady photographer, the table by the door where Don Marquis used to dine with his dog, Pete.

"Once," I said, "Don Marquis sent Susan an autographed copy of 'Archie and Mehitabel,' and Susan, with her customary tact, retaliated with two lamb chops for Pete. So Pete wrote back a letter to Susan in the lingo of Archie, saying he wished she'd speak to Marquis, because Marquis had eaten one of the lamb chops without so much as a by-your-leave."

Rudy laughed immoderately and I said, with a sidelong glance of the eye: "You see, Hollywood has no monopoly on whimsy. Look, here comes Susan."

* * *

Susan, in her green dress, came forward between the tables. Her red hair was swept back from the classic outline of her face, her green eyes were bright, and her smile was white and straight. We stood up and Rudy became immediately Viennese.

Susan's whole face lighted. She said: "Why, I know this man. He acts in the movies."

"He does," I said, telling her his full name, "and he's much nicer than the parts he plays."

Rudolph was looking at Susan. He moved his hands helplessly.

"This place," he said, "where everbody looks so happy—and this food—Tell me. Where did you get such a wonderful Southern cook?"

"From the Philippines," said Susan. "And he's what makes everybody look so happy."

I said: "Don't you believe it. The thing that makes that soldier over there look happy is the dinner check in his hand that's got no price on it. Every night, Susan feeds the first one free."

* * *

Susan reddened and Rudy regarded Susan with benevolent eyes. "Ah," said Rudy, "you are Americans, both of you. You do not know how it feels to be in a place like this, to hear such little stories."

I brushed off a few crumbs. Then I said: "Susan, tell Rudy about Gladys."

Susan pretended she didn't know what there was to tell about Gladys.

"All right," I said. "Listen, Rudy. Gladys is the maid who takes care of Susan's beautiful house, just over your head here. One day, when she was dusting the drawing-room, I asked Gladys how it was she came to work for Susan, and Gladys said: 'Well, it was in 1930 and I couldn't find a job anywhere, so I said to myself, what can I do? Then I said, well, I've got my two legs to walk on and I can walk out in the sunshine and be grateful for that. So I was thinking these things, walking down the street, when suddenly I saw a pretty lady standing in a doorway and it was Miss Susan. I came over and said to her: "I'm a maid and I'm looking for work," and Miss Susan said: "And I'm looking for a maid, so come in."'"

* * *

Rudy turned to Susan. "Did it really happen—like that?"

Susan nodded. "Yes, and somebody asked how did I know she was a good maid and I said: 'Honey, life's a mirror.'"

Rudy put down his dessert spoon. He said slowly, in his meticulous English, to Susan: "For that last sentence, I had to come all the way from Vienna by way of Hollywood to New York; but it was worth coming for and I shall not forget it."

Susan colored, laughed, and looked out the dark window. In the depths of her eyes were two stars. She said irrelevantly: "Did you ever see the spring so beautiful before? I've been taking the day off lately for the first time. I've been walking in the park and going to theaters and concerts, and oh, all sorts of places."

Rudy said gently: "You don't mean you didn't have a day off in all these years?"

"Yes, I do," Susan said. "But don't think I minded. I could be at home in Virginia, rocking and knitting on the front porch, if I wanted to; but why should I be? I don't have to go to Virginia to rest and I don't have to go out for excitement, because I meet people like you all and it's both excitement and rest at the same time."

She smiled at us, broadly. Just then, the cashier beckoned and she stood up and said: "I must go now. But I'll be back. I want to hear about Hollywood."

Rudolph watched Susan's straight figure, moving among the tables. He looked about at the laughing, chattering people and he stirred the coffee in his cup. I watched him closely and at last he said, softly: "Honey, life's a mirror," and laughed, low in his throat.

Outside, in the street, was New York; but in Susan's restaurant, it could have been Old Vienna, Virginia, the Philippines, or indeed, any good place in the world.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Each Like a Little Orchestra

THERE IS AN intimate agreement between language and climate. The sun produces vowels as it produces flowers; the north bristles with consonants as with ice and rocks. An equilibrium of consonants and vowels is established in intermediate languages which are born of temperate climates. This is one of the causes of the domination of the French idiom. An idiom of the North, German for example, could not become the universal language; it contains too many consonants, and these would not melt in the soft mouths of the south. A meridional idiom, Italian for instance, could not adapt itself to all nations; its numerous vowels which can hardly be contained by the words would vanish in the rude pronunciations of the North. French, on the contrary, which leans on consonants without being hurt by them, and is sweetened without being cloyed by vowels, is compounded in such fashion that all human tongues may adopt it. Therefore, I could say, and may here repeat, that it is not merely France that speaks French; it is civilization.

In examining language from the viewpoint of music, and in reflecting on those mysterious reasons of things contained in the etymology of words, we arrive at this conclusion: that each word, taken by itself, is like a little orchestra in which the vowel is the voice, *vox*, and the consonant the instrument, the accompaniment, *sonat cum*.

Striking detail, which shows in what vivid fashion a truth once found causes all the others to issue forth from the shadows: instrumental music is peculiar to the countries of consonants—that is to say, the North, and vocal music to the countries of vowels—that is to say, the South. Germany, land of harmony, has symphonists; Italy, land of melody, has singers. . . .

What is it that issues from the sea, from the forest, from the hurricane? Harmony. And from the bird? Melody.—From VICTOR HUGO'S "Intellectual Autobiography." (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Gallery of Old Familiar Faces ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

We got to talking about Senators. It was one of those newspapermen's discussions: "Where are they gone, the old familiar faces?" After it was over, I took down a tattered copy of a Congressional Directory of a dozen years ago and thumbed over the names, and began to wonder. How does the modern Senate compare with them?

There has been a change, I think, in the decline of picturesqueness. The modern Senate is efficient enough, I suppose. But it is hard to think of men today as striking, as outstanding, as quaint, and queer as some of those who have served within just the past decade. To be sure, veteran Hiram Johnson remains, but he rarely makes a speech. Falcon-faced Carter Glass, who appeared at the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1940 to make an unforgettable nominating address for Jim Farley, may retire shortly.

The Senate still has "Cotton Ed" Smith from South Carolina, who seems to have just stepped off the old plantation, and Tom Connally, who is one of the few old-timers left, with an unvarying black string tie and his back hair cut long enough for a robin to nest in. But pit the average Senator in modern business suit with some of the old stand-bys!

Senator With Pink Whiskers

There was witty Henry Ashurst and courtly J. Ham Lewis. Ah, what a man was there! with wig, pink whiskers, spats, and an ineffable gallantry. There was crusty millionaire Jim Couzens, as curmudgeon-y as Harold Ickes. There was little Simeon D. Fess of Ohio—I remember him slowly waving the picture of Herbert Hoover from side to side on the nominating platform of ill-fated 1932, with the fond look of a mother exhibiting an only son.

There was sardonic Jim Reed of Missouri, with a tongue like a bull whip that could fleck hair off the hide of an unwary antagonist. There was "Little Arty" Robinson of Indiana, who seemed to have a genius for being disliked, and Uncle Joe Robinson of Arkansas, Majority Leader of the Chamber, getting ready for one of his choleric, mad, bull rushes, and suave Pat Harrison at his side to guard his flank till he recovered. He was just about to go on the Supreme Court when the court fight was too much for him.

And there were a lot more. There was George Moses of New Hampshire, plotting cheerfully with the other "Three Musketeers" on the Republican side. Pat Harrison I already have mentioned, one of the suavest, most competent of the southerners, and for years one of the principal thorns in the flesh of the Republican majority, in company with Connally, Robinson and all.

One cannot recall Royal C. Copeland without his red carnation. Tall, lean Yankee Hiram Bingham of Connecticut still occasionally returns to look on the Washington scene from whence he was blown in the Roosevelt tornado. There was William Gibbs McAdoo, and honest Tom Walsh of Montana, uncoverer of the Teapot Dome scandal. He had been picked for the Roosevelt Cabinet. Then there was Claude Swanson of Virginia, and that astute manipulator, Jim Watson of Indiana—such a trial for poor Mr. Hoover, for whom he was supposed to be acting as Senate Majority Leader. What a reed for an earnest man like Hoover to lean on!

These were men whose names conjured up immediate personalities in the mind's eye. I do not say they were all great men, indeed, quite the contrary, but they produced crisp, sharp images, they were men the public knew, they were full-bodied characters with snap and savor, beside whom many of the hard-working present-day senators (better men, perhaps, all told) seem tame and tasteless. And I have not come to some of the most interesting yet.

Heflin Like a Stage Senator

What a character was Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama! "Tom-Tom Heflin," with his white-piped vest and tail coat. He always seemed to have stepped right off the boards as a stage senator. An intellectually disreputable figure, I suppose, but one of the most amusing and preposterous men who ever sat in the august body. Then there was George Norris, with a commonplace Nebraska nobility about him, enveloping his head, I always thought, like a kind of corn-husk aura.

Finally, there were two men who were the strangest of all, William E. Borah, who shot the biggest weight of metal in the Senate, and, Huey Long. Both were great men, I think. Borah's greatness was useful. He was an oratorical block-buster. It was fun to watch one of his salvos land and demolish a position. A queer man, though. Solitary, almost shy, he never followed up a barrage with his infantry. I remember how I gave him a lift through the snow in my Model T one time with all the children inside, and left him staring into the lion house at the Zoo.

Huey Long was one of the ablest men in the Senate and undoubtedly dangerous. He ended up with an assassin's bullet. His idol was success. I am not sure that he ever knew just what he was after, save power. His little pop eyes, his hyperthyroid energy, his disarming grin, fascinated senators. I wonder what would have come of him. I find myself wishing, even now, that his great powers had been channeled in a different direction.

The Country Speaks: California

How Servicemen Feel Citizen Treats Them ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Californians now have a record of what servicemen in general think of the treatment accorded men in the armed forces by the civilian population—and in candid detail. The Commonwealth Club of California, through questionnaires circulated among servicemen by the Club's 4,400 members, obtained a cross-section report which it considers valid and enlightening.

In general, the hospitality afforded men in uniform by California's civilian hospitality agencies was voted both friendly and efficient. The vote on friendliness was 413 to 13; the vote on efficiency, 285 to 24.

The questionnaire was distributed and its results compiled under direction of the Club's committee in United Service Organizations. U. S. O. had been in operation 15 months when the poll or survey was started.

Here are some typical replies to the question: "In general, what could citizens do to make you and other servicemen more comfortable and your stay more enjoyable?":

"The citizens who contribute their time and effort in U. S. O. clubs are doing a very fine job as it is. My observation is that a few do most of the work, which is, perhaps, unavoidable."

"Stop pestering us to do things when we enter a U. S. O. We want to relax."

"More young ladies above high school age to be hostesses at U. S. O. Fewer of the 'society' girls who pose for pictures and treat you as a 'patriotic duty.'"

"I think this is one of the best places I ever went to. The women folk are so very nice; they treat a person just like a mother back home."

"I believe civilians are doing their utmost now. What is needed for public morale is to have similar opportunities for defense workers to enjoy themselves away from home. They are completely left out, yet doing a necessary job."

On Subject of Invitations

Touching particularly on the subject of invitations to homes are these typical comments:

"We want to be asked to homes as much like our own homes as possible as far as size and friendliness are concerned."

"Wish more private homes could volunteer to help a little—the home atmosphere is a great boost to morale when away from your own family."

"Arrange group meetings at different homes as a social distraction and for more normal association between servicemen and civilians."

The servicemen's own preferences as to leisure-time activities were recorded thus:

Reading room, 232; writing facilities, 265; refreshments, 283; voice recordings, 106; lectures and talks, 33; legal or other advice [state kind], 0; entertainment, 220; movies, 145; stage shows, 199; dances, 300; phonograph, 88; auto rides and sightseeing, 165; radio receivers, 34.

The servicemen's comments on civilian attitude toward men in uniform emphasized the point that they do not like to be asked questions about the war, and that they like natural friendliness.

Want More and Better Sleeping Quarters

By 192 to 108 the men answering the questionnaires held that there are not sufficient sleeping quarters that may be rented by men on leave. As to prices, 239 called them "reasonable," and 168 "too high." Some comments:

"Have more facilities for housing servicemen on leave or on furlough. No free housing is sought by any serviceman; just the opportunity to locate a place to sleep."

"Have small communities cease gouging where rent is concerned."

"We need living accommodations for wives and families of servicemen during their brief visits."

Replying to questions about civilian help in the matter of transportation of servicemen on leave, estimates ranged from 5 per cent to 90 per cent as to the number of civilian auto drivers who will give servicemen a lift. The average was approximately 40 per cent.

There was a great variation also in estimates as to the length of time servicemen wait at the roadside before getting a lift. The estimates ranged from five minutes to more than an hour and a half, the average figuring 17 minutes.

"Transportation from and to military posts is very acute," wrote one serviceman.

"While motorists will give a serviceman a ride on the highway, in town they will not stop to pick up one when he is waiting for a streetcar," wrote another.

"Autoists [male] could be more liberal in giving servicemen rides to and from camps," wrote a third.

In general, the men who answered the questionnaires believe there are enough U. S. O. clubs to take care of the number of men who want to use them, and that the clubs are conveniently located. Many expressed a desire for more opportunities to take part in U. S. O. club programs and other activities.

The cross-section poll gives all civilians the answers to at least some of the questions most of them would like to ask servicemen. The net effect of the survey should be a better understanding between servicemen and the vast public that wishes them so well but finds difficulty in expressing its good wishes.

To Change the Subject:

Is Self-Interest Enlightened? ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

The postwar world that looms just over the horizon is occupying a good deal of attention in print and public discussions. Chiefly, we are concerned, it seems, with its economic and technical aspects.

Will industry turn at once from war contracts to civilian commodities, or will 30,000,000 men and women be unemployed when the armed services and war industries are demobilized? Will the urgent need of feeding immense populations open a large field of employment in agriculture? Will the car of the future have its engine in the rear, giving the driver an unobstructed view in front? Will television equipment be as common as electric toasters, and will the average citizen take week-end trips around the world by air?

At least equally significant in its bearing on the future peace of the world, is the question raised by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn recently, when he scored modern democracy for enthroning a policy of "enlightened self-interest" as an ethical guide. The doctrine of "enlightened self-interest" has flourished, he declared, proportionately as the influence of the Christian church has lessened, and as "those competitive business practices which we sum up under the title 'an economy of free enterprise'" have reached a rapid and enormous development. The democracies will be able to educate the people of fascist nations to a peaceful world order only if they are themselves willing to learn how a reasonable society may be created and sustained, he held.

Just when the term "enlightened self-interest" was first used seems obscure. There is more than a hint of its presence, however, in the doctrines of eighteenth century mercantilism, with their eye to a favorable balance of trade, and the "benevolent despotisms" that flourished on the European continent in that era, doling out benefits to the populace because satisfied subjects form a more stable foundation for a throne. But the doctrine of laissez faire, or let supply and demand decide, supplanted mercantilism; and the rise of democratic ideas threw the benevolent despots into the shade.

The ideals of democracy were so splendid that two hemispheres rocked with their impact when the people determined to install this form of government for themselves. But self-interest is a subtle quality and, no doubt unbidden, it crept into the new council chambers hidden in the folds of the beneficent government's attractive mantle. Somewhere along the line, it tried to make itself respectable by acquiring a double-barreled name, prefixing the word enlightened to its original family appellation.

"No good rat will injure the grain near its hole," says an old Chinese proverb. But La Rochefoucauld, nearly three centuries ago, forged an epigram that throws the merits of the question into sharper relief. "The virtues are lost in interest, as rivers are lost in the sea," he said.

For the fundamentals of democracy stem from the Christian religion, and nothing is clearer than the teaching of the Founder of that faith that selfish calculations have no place in it. "He who would save his life shall lose it. . . ."

As Dr. Meiklejohn has now reminded us, the democracies must part company with enlightened self-interest and help to build the postwar world on those policies and practices alone that promise the greatest opportunities for self-realization and growth to every people on the globe. Serving such an unselfish ideal, the democracies will increase rather than diminish their own stature. For as a sixteenth century poet has said:

"Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man!"

Food Delegates Present Grim Picture of Europe

Both France and Poland pictured as being at brink of famine under German yoke.

Netherlands study shows that ration available to Dutch populace is being reduced.

Latest authoritative information on food conditions in critical areas of Europe discloses the following grim picture as described specially for The Christian Science Monitor by the chiefs of several delegations to the recent United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va. A summary introducing these important contributions to an understanding of the world food crisis appears today on page one as the twenty-first article in this newspaper's series on Food For Freedom. Additional Hot Springs statements on other countries will appear in a second installment.

William Rittase; International

Bread: Europe's Quest as Refugees Seek New Homelands

France

By Herve Alphand
Chairman of the French Delegation

From official documents and other information obtainable on the condition of the country, it is clear that the food situation in France is constantly getting worse. The origin of this critical situation is found in a series of four phenomena: lowered agricultural production, stoppage of imports, shortage of transport, and requisition by the Germans.

A few important figures are sufficient to illustrate the first point. The wheat harvest has fallen from 275,000,000 bushels in 1938 to 185,000,000 in 1942 (a decline of approximately 33 per cent). Production of sugar beets has declined 35 per cent from the average annual production, 1930-1939. Production of wine, which averaged 59,000,000 hectolitres in the period from 1930 to 1939, dropped to 35,000,000 in 1942 (a decline of approximately 40 per cent). The number of sheep has declined 20 per cent since 1938. Hogs have practically disappeared from the market. If the total number of cattle has remained more or less stable, the proportions of very young animals has increased considerably at the expense of the full-grown. The net result is a very important drop in the production of meat.

There is no necessity for us to analyze this situation in detail. It is sufficient to mention that among the factors which have contributed to lowering agricultural production are insufficient manpower resulting from detention in Germany of prisoners of war, scarcity of fertilizers and insecticides, lack of seeds, breakdown of agricultural machinery which cannot be replaced, great reduction in feeding stuffs, requisitioning of horses by the Germans, and finally the impossibility on the part of the peasants, more often than not, to find the fuels and lubricating oils they need.

Lack of Manpower

Of all these factors, it is the lack of manpower which most seriously affects French agriculture. Taking into account the prisoners of war and the farmers incorporated in the Todt organization, it is estimated that there are more than one million men lacking for agricultural work—that is, more than one fifth of the manpower so employed before the war.

Cessation of imports also contributes considerably to the French food crisis.

Not only are the quantities of available foodstuffs considerably lessened, but food products can be transported only with the greatest difficulty from one point of the country to another. Railway transport is hampered and often stopped altogetehr by the lack of available railway cars and locomotives, by acts of war, by movement of troops, by destruction of bridges, by the difficulty of repairs to damaged locomotives, and, last but not least, by the priority given to freight consigned to Germany. Canal and river transport has not afforded the facilities expected from it because of the reduction in the number of barges and the use of most of those available for German transport. Finally, the shortage of trucks, motor fuel, and tires have reduced road transport to almost nothing.

Agreements made in August, 1942, between Vichy and the German Government provided, in particular, for the delivery by France of 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, 44,000,000 bushels of other cereals, 200,000 tons of meats, considerable quantities of potatoes, fodder, milk, butter, etc. Recently, the Germans have increased their demands for meat by 70,000 tons.

Nearing State of Famine

Basic rations now allotted to the French population are equivalent to about 884 calories. The Minister of Food Supplies of the Vichy Regime estimates that if one adds to these rations the quantities of food that inhabitants of the large cities can procure, the ration amounts to about 1,100 calories. One must, however, point out that frequently the basic rations are not obtainable on the market. Let us compare this figure of 1,100 calories with the minimum below which a state of famine exists, that is to say, 1,600 calories, and with the figure considered as about adequate by nutritionists, namely 2,400 calories, and finally with the 3,000 calories, the level of French consumption before the war. Moreover, the food situation is considerably aggravated by the inadequate heating, as well as by the dearth of clothing and blankets.

Unfortunately it appears that France has not reached the full depth of its food crisis. Both the immediate and the future outlook are very dark. If liberation does not come in the near future, France will be plunged into a state of acute and general famine such as it has not known for several centuries.

Viewed in terms of the immediate future, the meagre harvest of 1942, the increase in German demands, and the cessation of imports from North Africa make it extremely difficult to supply the population with flour and bread during this spring of 1943, and until the next harvest. The quality of bread is suffering new deterioration so that this food has only a distant resemblance to what was designated by the same name before the war.

As for meat, the weekly ration, which was at first set at one-half pound in large centers, frequently has fallen to a quarter pound or even less. In spite of these measures, stocks are lower now than they ever bave been.

Black Outlook

As time goes on, the food status of France can only become worse. Insufficiency of both chemical and natural fertilizers has a cumulative effect, disorganization of transport can only increase, the last personal reserves rapidly are being exhausted, etc.

This critical situation, already tragic in more than one part of the country, confronts with a terrible dilemma all Frenchmen, all friends of France, and whoever believes that our country has a role to play in the peaceful harmony of nations. To send foodstuffs to France, does that not involve the risk of seeing part of it reach Germany? Does it not permit the Germans to increase their requisitions? But in doing nothing to help the French populations, is that not to stand by, hopelessly and watch the slow agony of a people which contributed as much as any other to building the system of values and standards for which the United States is fighting, a people without which a new European equilibrium is difficult to conceive.

We believe that it is possible, however, to escape this dilemma; to find a solution, even imperfect, to the apparent conflicts.

If it is impossible to help the population as a whole, it is, we believe, without danger to the conduct of the war to come to the aid of children, pregnant women, convalescent mothers, and the sick. It is hard to imagine what gains the Germans could draw from a distribution to these human groups, of supplies, evaporated milk, fruit juices, vitamins, etc.

If their distribution and direct delivery to consumers were assured by the International Red Cross, or by similar organizations, in the schools, hospitals, maternity clinics, and hospital organizations in general, the maximum guaranty would be obtained that these imported products would not directly benefit the Germans.

Poland

By Weislaw Domaniewski
Chairman of Polish Delegation

When speaking about the food situation existing in Poland at present, one must distinguish particularly between Western Poland (the provinces unlawfully "annexed" by the Reich), and Central Poland (the so-called "General Gouvernment") which has been put together with the occupied parts of the Ukraine and White Ruthania under the administration of the German Ministry For Newly Occupied Eastern Territories.

Western Provinces. This territory, being under the direct administration of the Reich, has been subjected to all regulations concerning food existing in Germany itself. The chief characteristic of the situation in this part of Poland is the difference between the rationing applied to the Polish population and the Germans, who have been brought in mostly during 1939-40 from Eastern Europe (Baltic States, Eastern Poland, Rumania, etc.) and who are destined, according to the German "new European order" to colonize the country. The difference in treatment between the Polish majority which, despite all German infiltration, represents even now over 85 per cent of the population, can be seen from the following comparison of weekly rations as existing at the end of 1942.

Germans

Butter and margarine 250 grams
Groats, rice, macaroni 300 grams
Honey substitute .... 250 grams
Meat, ham and sausage 750 grams
Cheese (practically no restrictions)
Jam (practically no restrictions)

Poles

Only margarine or oil 100 grams
Groats—Varying from 100 to 125 grams
Honey—None
Meat (no sausage or ham) 250 grams
Cheese—None
Jam .... 100 to 175 grams

German Children

Milk for infants ..... 7 litres
Milk for children up to 12 years ..... 3½ litres

Polish Children

Milk for infants ..... 3½ litres
Milk for children up to 12 years ..... None

In view of the predominantly agricultural character of the Western Provinces, bread rationing was introduced there only in July, 1941. The Polish weekly bread ration is fixed at 1,750 grams, while for the Germans, normal Reich rationing is applied (2,250) grams. Poles are forbidden any consumption of poultry, lard, fruits, and fish. A special regulation forbids them the consumption of wheat bread, wheat flour, and cakes. Only potato rations have been lately raised for Poles up to the German level (4,500 grams weekly).

General Government. This territory is actually deficient in food. Not only normal imports which came there before the war from the Western Provinces have been directed by the Germans to the Reich, but occupational authorities also are trying to extract from this deficient territory as much food as possible for the German Army and for the German population in the Reich (See below). In consequence, the situation of the town population is extremely bad. According to German data (February, 1943) monthly rations (Jan. 11 to Feb. 10, 1943) were the following:

Bread (daily ration), adults 140 grams; children 100 grams.

Margarine, heavy workers only, 250 grams.

Jam, adults 240 grams; children 240 grams.

Sugar, adults none; children 500 grams.

Barley flour, adults 400 grams; children 400 grams.

Meat (if horse meat double ration), adults 200 grames; children 200 grams.

Cereal coffee, adults 50 grams; children 100 grames.

Eggs, adults 6 pieces; children 6 pieces.

Potatoes, adults 20 kilograms, children 20 kilograms.

Special mention should be made of rations for the Jewish population. It is generally smaller by some 30-40 per cent than for the Polish population. Mass murders of the Jewish population in Warsaw and in other Polish cities have led to considerable decrease in the number of ration cards issued for Jews. In January 1943, this number for the Warsaw ghetto was only about 35,000, while originally the number of the Jewish population in this ghetto amounted to over 450,000.

Poland is fundamentally not only a self-sufficient country in respect of food, but before the war was in some cases a country exporting food. The partition of the country created very different conditions as to the self-sufficiency of the three regions concerned.

The Western Provinces exported foodstuffs—but mostly in domestic trade, i. e. supplying Central Poland. As has been said already, this supply has been seized by the Germans and now the Western Provinces are considered as the "granary of the Reich," exporting food to Germany in quantities incomparably higher than their actual export capacity.

Thus, according to German data, the occupation authorities extract from the Poznan and Lodz provinces over a million tons of grain yearly, while in 1939 they requisitioned there only about 100,000 tons. The same proportion applies to grain export from Polish Pomerania to Germany. This area also has been compelled to increase its potato deliveries to the Reich from 17,000 tons to 300,000 tons. Exports of pigs amount to more than 1,500,000 head yearly. The requisitioning system in the Western Provinces is based on a complete control of the Polish agricultural production.

In the "General Gouvernment" food requisitioning, despite the deficient character of the area, amounts yearly to several thousand tons of cereals and potatoes destined primarily for the German Army but also partly for exportation to the Reich. Special measures have been taken to force Polish farmers to deliver as large quantities of their products as possible. Violence is used during requisition searches and in each district of this area a special concentration camp has been opened for peasants accused of inaccurate delivery of quotas forced upon them.

Comparing the nutritional value of a daily ration received by the Poles and the Germans, we can see that a German receives some 2,240 calories a day (cheese and jam not included) which brings him approximately to the level recommended as a daily allowance by the National Research Council, Food and Nutrition Board of the United States (2,500-3,000 calories for a man sedentarily or moderately active). The nutrition value of the German rations (still without cheese) is only somewhat lower than the recommended United States allowance (over 50 grams as against 70 grams). A Pole in this highly developed agricultural area gets daily about 1,400 calories and some 42 grams of proteins value in his ration.

The situation of the Poles in the so-called General Gouvernment is still worse. The two basic foodstuffs allowed to the Polish population, i. e. bread and potatoes, supply about 900 calories daily (some 25 grams of protein value). The quantities of other rations are so small they hardly count. So the town population of the "General Gouvernment" is practically reduced to starvation and this is the reason why "black market"—despite very heavy penalties imposed by the Germans—is developing from month to month.

This question is a very intricate one. Generally speaking, the only exception allowed by the blockade of the European Continent to aid an occupied country has been made in the case of a country being deficient in food as a whole. Poland, as it has been pointed out, is basically self-sufficient and the present nutrition conditions are due exclusively to the partition of the country and to forced German exports to the Reich.

Netherlands

By Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe
Chairman of the Netherlands Delegation

Rations in the Netherlands in the last quarter of 1942, as published in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, No. 1 (A), Vol. XXIV, January, 1943, were as follows:

Weekly Rations of a Normal Consumer

	Grams	
Bread-flour	1,805	4 pounds
Cereals	220	½ pound
Potatoes	4,000	About 9 pounds
Sugar	250	9 ounces
Jam, honey	125	4½ ounces
Meat	300	10-11 ounces
Fats	145	5 ounces
Skim milk	1,750	About 4 pounds
Cheese	75	Less than 3 ounces
Eggs	Free	(None available)

According to more recent information, a further deterioration has occurred in 1943.

Meat rations were reduced to 125 grams (about 2.8 ounces) a week; this ration includes bones. Heavy workers receive more, depending on the kind of work, up to 14½ ounces for heavy workers on night shifts.

Weekly rations of all persons, four years old and over, were reduced by 25 per cent in January of this year and thus brought to about three pounds.

It is common knowledge that official rations do not represent food that is actually available for the people. We have persistent reports that often the ration coupons cannot be exchanged for goods and that repeatedly the validity of coupons is extended over a longer period, thus automatically cutting the ration.

In the beginning of May, 1943, the Nazi authorities blamed a farmers' strike for an extension of the validity of meat and fat coupons, therey reducing the rations to about two ounces of meat and 2½ of fat per week. During the fall of this year there will be a month without sugar because of bad crops.

The rapid deterioration of the food situation is indicated by the following comparison of the energy values of the rations:

August, 1940	2,450 calories
January, 1941	2,110 calories
January, 1942	1,670 calories
November, 1942	1,500 calories

Since the last-mentioned date, the food situation has worsened materially as was shown by the energy value of the available food at 1,200 calories or less; in some periods it has come down to 900 calories.

On the basis of the official rations of September, 1942, we can estimate the following deficiencies in the diet of the Netherlands people compared with the daily requirements as calculated by the League of Nations.

Energy value	46% Deficiency
Proteins	43% deficiency
Animal proteins	80% deficiency
Fats	76% deficiency
Calcium	76% deficiency

The reduction of rations since September, 1942, and the increasing difficulty of having coupons exchanged for food, if translated in deficiency percentages, would show much higher figures than those given above.

Some form of immediate relief for the children of the Netherlands and other countries through the intermediary of the International Red Cross and neutral countries could at least be given a trial.

Monthly shipments of 2,000 tons of dried milk would go a long way to obviate the most pressing needs and I believe arrangements could be made to do this without interfering with the war effort of the United Nations.

It is my personal opinion that if, in the face of thousands of children succumbing to starvation, we should be found trying to formulate reasons why such an attempt should not be made, we all shall have committed a sin that never can be wiped out.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Clean Listening

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The last two programs of the Royal Philharmonic Society's one hundred and thirty-first season were anchored safely in the classics: Haydn's Symphony No. 85, in B flat, called "La Reine" in honor of Marie Antoinette; Schubert's last, longest and greatest symphony, the C major, and Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. Living composers were represented by the Sibelius Second Symphony and Prokofieff's Piano Concerto No. 3 in C major, Op. 26. Glinka's attractive but now too familiar Russian and Ludmilla" Overture and Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" completed the programs.

Works on the whole so familiar are apt to invite some of the questions of what may be called "associative" listening, both musical and extra - musical. Henri Bergson, whose dicta used to be seen hanging on the walls of Paris studios, believed that, ordinarily, when we look at objects and distinguish one from another, it is not an entirely original harmony of forms and colors that we see but only one or two features that will make practical recognition easier. Instead of seeing the objects themselves, "in most cases we confine ourselves to reading the labels affixed to them." Words, which denote genera, and which take note of the most ordinary function and commonplace aspect of things, conceal rather than reveal. Thus, as Bergson says, the ordinary observer moves "amidst generalities and symbols."

To take the simplest example: where the average person sees an object to which he attaches, say, the word-label "glass," a Picasso sees only its purely visual qualities, its shape, form, color, and all those relations which constitute aesthetic meaning. How many people see a kitchen chair with, say, the purity of perception of a Van Gogh? Art, declared Bergson in a famous passage, "whether it be painting or sculpture, poetry or music, has no other object than to brush aside the utilitarian symbols, the conventional and socially accepted generalities. . . ."

Should not the listener approach a musical work, however familiar, with something of the attitude of the painter who dispenses with labels, verbal or otherwise, and dismisses all those "conventional and socially accepted generalities" which intervene between him and what may be termed virginal vision? Instead of hearing the works themselves, how often do "we confine ourselves to reading the labels affixed to them" by academic criticism (usually a smoke screen of words) by education, fashion, prejudice, and irrelevant associations of every kind. Perhaps the average concertgoer's nearest experience of "clean" listening is during a first performance —unless, of course, prejudice raises its protective barriers.

What Bergson calls the "individuality" of things as often escapes the performer or interpreter as it does the listener. The Brahms Violin Concerto was first played by Joachim in 1879. For the next 20 years or so his interpretation was almost slavishly followed by fiddlers the world over. They heard the work through the ears of Joachim. Then came Kreisler, who took the daring view that Brahms and not Joachim was the composer, with the result that even today at practically every performance of the concerto Kreisler is invisibly present. The label has been changed.

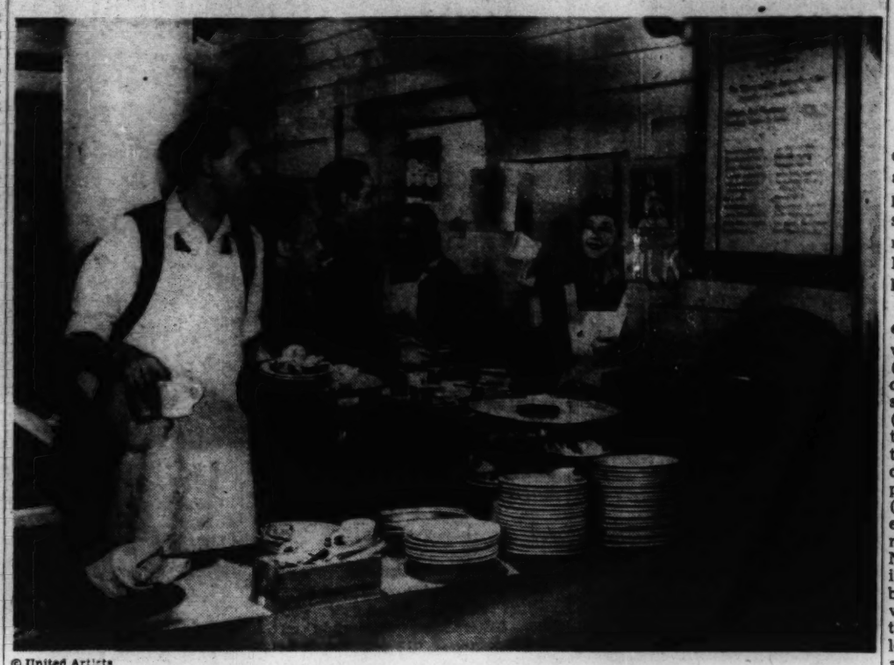
The two Royal Philharmonic programs afforded opportunities for the difficult exercise of "clean" listening. Tovey began his analysis of Beethoven's Piano Concerto in E flat with: "From the history of the 'Eroica' we know how Beethoven would have appreciated the vulgar title by which this concerto is known in the British Isles. So we will say no more about that, but attend to the music." Those who bestowed the title of "The Emperor" on this work were certainly not giving their entire attention to the music. And with no disrespect of one's fellow listeners, it is permissible to wonder how many were far more concerned with the excellent soloist, Mr. Solomon, than with Beethoven.

Beethoven is said to be now the biggest draw to London concert halls. Yet one knows young students who simply cannot listen to him. Like Cyril Scott, almost a generation ago, they find him too obvious, bald, and thin, almost childish—the last string quartets excepted. For them the musical coinage is defaced, worn bare with use. Or, to change the metaphor, to such listeners the E flat Concerto resembles a shabby, creased old stage costume in which generations of pianists have invited the applause and recalls of their audiences, the classics-addicts. The Schubert C major, likewise, for some of the younger generation, comes from the pegs of the old wardrobe from which conductors habitually array themselves.

Few musicians, amateur or professional, have the power possessed by Donald Tovey of listening to old works as if they were new and of discovering in them fresh beauties. The "conventional and socially accepted generalities" surrounding the classics are difficult to by-pass.

"Two-way" listening is the special privilege of music critics. Of Prokofieff's Third Piano Concerto, admirably played on this occasion by Kendall Taylor, one read the other day, "Prokofieff is perhaps an artist of mainly negative virtues. . . . All negative. It is much easier to say what is not wrong about Prokofieff's music than to point to anything that is positively fine, let alone great." Then the listener went into reverse gear by adding, "but that is no reason why one should not gratefully accept music so distinctive, so entertaining and so brilliantly turned out"—a surprising sequence of "mainly negative virtues"! The trouble with these Russians, to say nothing of Frenchmen, is that they simply will not write like the old Germans.

Space forbids further glances at the different kinds of "associative" listening suggested by the two programs (conducted respectively by Sir Adrian Boult, in his best form and Edric Cundell). But Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" is particularly interesting from this point of view, for here the arts of music and poetry become almost inseparable. Debussy's Prelude to Mallarmé's poem was also its consummation. Arthur Symons says that here Mallarmé achieved the ideal of poetry as "perfect music"—"every word is a jewel, scattering and recapturing sudden fire, every image is a symbol, and the whole poem is visible music." Composer and poet were here a long way from those "conventional and socially accepted generalities" and labels which are so often mistaken for art.



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Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne for the Screen
In a bit from the forthcoming film, "Stage Door Canteen"

French and British Art

By Jan Gordon

London

Just as the Royal Academy is open, a number of other galleries are showing groups of work of particular interest, so broadly spread out that an agile art lover might make a tour of almost all British art in a few strenuous hours.

At the Royal Academy itself the explorer will find just what he would expect, the yearly selection (but not bad at that) of present-day non-experimental painting and sculpture. At the National Gallery ("War Artists") he will find further additions to the records which the selected painters have been doing. These range from almost pure description to highly distilled (almost over-proof) records of emotion, now supplanted by a newly opened exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery of paintings of the war in the Near East brought over from South Africa, which introduce us to at least three hitherto unknown young colonial painters—F. Krige, G. Long, and P. McIntyre.

At Tooth's new gallery in Bruton Street a group of works from a well-known collection shows good examples of the early New English Art Club, which so cautiously started Britain on the modern highway. Another exhibition, at the Leger Gallery, well supplements this. "The Aid China" exhibition (already reviewed in this column) helps, adding its room of surrealists and abstractionists, and this rounds off the quest by joining up, in a continuous line, the days of Steer, Sickert and Conder to those of Ben Nicholson and Graham Sutherland.

* * *

Happily, just when so broad a review of British art is available, we are able to contrast it with a good collective exhibition of "French Paintings and Sculpture of the Twentieth Century" assembled by the French National Committee at the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists. This show does, as well as conditions permit, just about cover the same period as the British exhibitions; Bonnard, one of the earlier key artists of the French collection, was born about seven years later than Steer and Sickert, Augustus John is one year younger than Vlaminck and two years older than Derain, while many of the younger artists would have been almost cradle-mates.

A comparison between these two groups of contemporary national painters is made easier because the earlier, older heavyweights, Cézanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin and Seurat are absent. Nor is Matisse represented. Now if we look at what has emerged from about 1900 onwards something rather interesting may be deduced.

There can be no question that the French got a tremendous flying start of all other nations. We British have certainly very few painters who could do what the Frenchmen of the early part of the century did. Although, ironically enough, I still doubt whether many of those widely acknowledged geniuses would even now get into the Royal Academy.

* * *

Anyway, many judges would say that compared with French painting British art was amazingly inert. The artists who give the zest to the French exhibition are mostly those who were already becoming prominent before the last war, Derain, Dufy, Ségonzac, Braque, Bonnard, Friesz, Paul Jouve, Laurençin, Lhôte, Camoin, Marchand, Manguin, Marquet, Roualt, Utrillo, Van Dongen and Vlaminck. Up to 1914 one would have said that this had had very little effect upon London except to stimulate the publication of "Blast" by Wyndham Lewis and his temporary associates. But now, looking at the French collection and reflecting how things seem to have been developing since then, an aspect emerges which is not without considerable promise to British painting.

British artists may have been cursed with initial inertness, but I am beginning to wonder whether they are not now revealing another quality, oddly allied to it in name but resulting in quite opposite effects. This quality is inertia. Inertia, of course, means that if you progress at a certain rate and in a certain direction you also resist attempts to hurry you up or to alter that direction.

* * *

However, once hurried up, you go on at the new pace, and once your direction has been painfully reorienated you go on as pertinaciously in the new direction. At moments of confusion, or when initial impulses are losing their force, such inertia has very real advantages. In the long distance race the fast starter is not always the one who finishes the course at the highest speed.

I feel that if we select from all these London exhibitions good examples of artists who have developed largely since, say, 1910; choosing from the "War Artists," say, Stanley Spencer, Kennington, Paul Nash, Roberts, Bawden, Gross, Pitchforth, Moore, Piper and Sutherland; from the "Aid to China," Wadsworth, Ben Nicholson Matthew Smith, Suddaby and Allinson; from the Royal Academy, Spurrier, Dobson, Eurich, Fitton and Houtensen, and if we added as a makeweight one or two not included, such as Burra, Ivon Hitchens, Frances Hodgkins, and Wyndham Lewis, we should have made a selection that would bear considerable testimony to a capacity for inertia and continuing creative impulse.

Among the younger French painters, o nthe other hand, though Modigliani, Chagall, Lescaux, and Lurçat stand out boldly, the rest —exhibiting, it is true, a gallic sense of capacity and elegance— Yves Alix, Jean Ajaume, Ceria, Savreaux, and others, séem to have lost much of the creative thrust for which the previous generation, l'Ecole de Paris, was so remarkable.

Modern Painters and Sculptors

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The third annual exhibition of the Federation of Modern Painters and Sculptors has an international tinge and a fair coloring of École de Paris influence. While a good many of the exhibitors, such as Sigmund Menkes, Waldo Peirce, A. E. Gallatin, Isabel Bishop and Lyonel Feininger, have made considerable headway individually, many of the 50-odd artists represented at the Wildenstein Galleries may be seen experimenting with ideas which have not as yet won them great acclaim.

This is on the whole, however, a very liberal show. At its inception three years ago, the federation went on record as opposed to "artistic nationalism which negates the world tradition of art at the base of modern art movements." Now it reaffirms this stand in a supplement to the catalogue, concluding with the admonition that the time is now ripe "to accept cultural values on a truly global plane."

To bolster this idea the federation has admitted the work of several of the major wings of "modern art"—impressionism, realism, abstraction and expressionism. The artists all seem determined to be modern, and may be said rather generally to achieve that much overstated objective. Some of the exhibits in all branches are interesting and convincingly done. Others are extravagant, to say the least.

One curious abstraction by Theodore Schewe, designed in some sense as a satire of Naziism, is entitled in the catalogue, "E Pluribus Unum,' and in the free-verse poem attached to the picture frame, it is also styled a "triple-decker portrait."

* * *

The main consistency of the exhibition, however, shows several recognizable trends. There is prominent work by artists who are somewhat allied with the impressionists, but who in the long run achieve their effects with a force of feeling which is somber and tumultuous. Arbit Blatas is one of those who, born and trained abroad, have now transferred their careers to this country. His "Dorothea Painting" belongs to this category of painting, as do Jacques Zucker's "Young Boy" and Mankes's "Europe"—a composition in lurid colors which may be interpreted as symbolizing the turmoil and fury of the world at war.

Somewhat less tempestuous are other pictures based on the impressionist theory of light and color—the pleasing "Flowers" of Waldo Peirce, for instance, and the picture called "Winter—East Main Street" by Dorothy L. Feigin, in which substance is added to an effect of divided color. These artists, and others somewhat more responsive to discipline, such as Miss Bishop, who exhibits a small "Nude" of good quality, and Simka Simkovitch, the painter of the well-composed and sturdily formed "Bathers," provide the show with substantial pictures.

* * *

In contrast are the various abstractions by artists such as George L. K. Morris, Ilya Bolotowsky, Mr. Gallatin, Charles G. Shaw and others who usually show their works more by themselves. There isn't much doubt that they belong to the world of "modern" art, since the exhibits, which are cleverly constructed, are largely non-representational in character. Both Mr. Gallatin in his "Composition" and Suzy Frelinghuysen, in her painting similarly titled, have arranged their planes and colors with taste and painted them with skill.

There remains only a word to be said of the sculpture, which is less "global" in import than the painting. With José de Creeft's impressive, priest-like head called "Himalaya," there are several good pieces, including Rhys Caparn's portrait of a woman. Skillfully carved and with subtle accents in characterization which may be sensed as slightly satirical, the head is one of the show's interesting features. Arline Wingate's "Fleur de Lis" is a figure as graceful and lily-like as its name, and Ossip Zadkine's "Head" is a somewhat elegant semi-abstraction.

These things count well enough, though unimpressively as a group. The same to a large extent may be said of the mentioned paintings in relation to the show as a whole. Interesting, but not a profound demonstration of liberalism in art, the display leaves a generous but considerably mixed and uneven impression.

Reminiscence in a Restaurant

By Harold Hobson

London

A few days before seeing Alfred Hitchcock's latest film to be shown in this country—"The Shadow of a Doubt"—I happened to meet in a restaurant near Piccadilly Circus the literary editor of an important London weekly paper, and the most erudite and witty of English cinema critics. We agreed about most things except the theater. For, like nearly all London film critics, my friend and colleague has small respect for the contemporary stage: and the literary editor supported her.

"Can you remember a single memorable thing that the West End has produced in the last 10 years?" they demanded.

I suggested "Johnson Over Jordan." It was tremendous in ambition, attempting nothing less than to tell the story of a man's salvation. It was revolutionary in technique, in some scenes as wildly phantasmagoric as "Citizen Kane" itself. Towards the end, when Johnson, for example, a middle-aged man, spoke out the years of his love to his wife, as she descended the ballroom staircase the evening he first met her, or when he set out alone from the Inn at the End of the World into a bleak and vast universe, it was profoundly moving; and throughout it was superbly acted by Ralph Richardson. But they would have none of "Johnson Over Jordan."

"Why," they exclaimed, "it's by Jack Priestley. Priestley—a clever man. Entertaining—yes. A best seller. But a genius? Hardly."

So it was no use mentioning another of Priestley's plays, "I Have Been Here Before." I said instead, "There's a moment in 'Brighton Rock'—just one—"

"'Brighton Rock'!" they echoed. "It's only a gangster melodrama."

"Well," I replied, in some desperation, "what about films? In your precious films, have you seen anything that's bowled you all of a heap?"

* * *

"'Intolerance,'" said the screen critic promptly. But not, I think, altogether seriously. It is pleasant to splash a picture like "Intolerance," a masterpiece of the Dark Age of the cinema, into a conversation. Very few cinema goers of today have even heard of it. It is like remarking casually, "The last time I spoke to Browning," or "Stevenson said to me"; it gives an impression of being intimately acquainted with all the treasures of antiquity. It suggests the scholar's background. It does all this, too, without giving any sense of personal antiquity, either. The cinema is so young that its earliest fruits were gathered only the day before yesterday.

But the suggestion was also not wholly frivolous. For "Intolerance" was a magnificent film. Its crowd scenes and its Babylonian battles, its huge temples and barbaric grandeurs were on a scale rarely seen today in a cinema dominated by the sound track. Another Griffith film, "Way Down East," made a few years later, was remarkably fine, too. Richard Barthelmess, jumping from one ice floe to another down the thawing and turbulent river, as it rushed towards the cataract, was a tremendous excitement.

* * *

The editor had seen neither "Way Down East" nor "Intolerance," and he disallowed my own suggestion of the French film, "Quai des Brumes." "The atmosphere of mist and fog hanging over the wharves at Le Havre," he admitted, "had a brooding intensity that was very grand. In its way it was as impressive as the shadow photography of the old German picture, 'Warning Shadows.' But its story was commonplace and melodramatic. Don't you think so?"

I couldn't remember anything about the story, except that Jean Gabin moved about in it with a very solemn face. "That proves my point," said the editor, triumphantly.

"You haven't remembered it because it wasn't memorable," observed the critic, with finality. "But what about 'The Blue Angel'? Dietrich has never been so husky or so handsome since."

"And that moment in 'Remember the Day' when Claudette Colbert went to the door, and found her fiancé standing outside, in khaki. She didn't know he'd enlisted," broke in the editor, "and you should have seen her face change."

"If it comes to that," I said, "what do you think of the new Hitchcock film, 'The Shadow of a Doubt'? Hitchcock is—

"— the only European director that Hollywood hasn't ruined," declared the critic.

"Oh, come," I protested. "You haven't forgotten Chaplin?"

"Chaplin wasn't a European film director, because he never directed films in Europe."

"Chaplin is a European, and he's also a director," I maintained.

The argument went on for hours.

Two New Plays at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

At the Abbey two new works were presented within two days. The first, "Lost Light," a verse play by Robeard O Farachain, was staged, in company with Lady Gregory's "Dervorgilla," to celebrate the anniversary of the 1916 Easter insurrection and given for one performance only. The second, "The Old Road," by Michael J. Molloy, a first play, was awarded first prize in the recent Abbey playwriting competition.

Mr. O Farachain is a poet but he is also of the theater and does not sacrifice the latter for the art of poesy. The plot deals with a judge of the High Court (British) and his wife, whose son has been killed in the 1916 Rising. Another son is fighting in France in the British army. The part taken by the first son in the Sinn Fein movement runs counter to their whole outlook and they feel disgraced. A girl appears and reveals that she is the wife of the young patriot. She succeeds in awakening in the mother the understanding which she had lost, and the play ends on that note.

It is to be hoped that this play will not be allowed to rest on a single performance. It is an excellent piece of writing, worthy of a permanent place in the Abbey repertory. Its political significance is restrained and its appeal is less to the emotions than to the understanding. It is also free from sentimentality, but none the less human on that account.

As an initial effort, "The Old Road" is a remarkable play. Mr. Molloy possesses keen powers of observation and commands a method of treatment that is extraordinarily delicate. The plot is slight and the strength of the play depends upon characterization and dialogue.

* * *

The scene is laid in a farmhouse on the border between counties Galway and Mayo. The owner is an eccentric known as "The Lord." Living with him are a cobbler and a youth, Myles Cosgrave. These two cook and run the house. Myles also works the farm. A servant girl, Bridgid McDonagh, discontented with her mistress, decides to go to England but has not enough money. She comes to the farmhouse to borrow the balance for her fare and is persuaded to stay on and help with the work.

The love story that develops between her and Myles threads its way through the complications that arise out of conditions in the farmhouse. Myles takes oats and eggs which he sells to make up the wages that are never paid to him. In this is he helped by Bridgid. Meanwhile another young man endeavors to persuade both to accompany him to England, where there is work for all. Out of this springs the title. The old road is the road of emigration along which the stream constantly flows, forced by economic conditions.

* * *

Mr. Molloy, while obviously under Synge's influence, does not follow that dramatist's method of holding up the action by excursions into poetic prose. There is full poetic content in the love story, which develops so imperceptibly that even the audience fails at first to realize what is happening. When the truth is revealed the story grips more firmly, although the girl and boy continue unaware of what is taking place. The discovery of their mutual love comes when Bridgid, on an impulse arising out of Myles' generosity, kisses him. In the end the flight is precipitated in a natural, easy way and the curtain falls on the departure of the pair along the old road.

There is a naturalness in this play that is refreshing. The author has a gift for dialogue and one is sorry to part from the young lovers.

Cyril Cusack and Brid Ni Loingsigh (Bride Lynch) as the young couple rose to the opportunities offered. F. J. McCormick, as the eccentric farmer, and M. J. Dolan, as the cobbler, once again brought to life two portraits of characters taken, one feels, from real life. The play has made a profound impression, and it may well take its place beside "The Playboy of the Western World" in Irish dramatic literature.

J. J. H.

Creston Wins Critics' Award

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Paul Creston's Symphony No. 1 has been chosen by the New York Music Critics Circle for its second annual award as the best work by an American composer heard for the first time in the city during the season of 1942-43. Mr. Creston's symphony was broadcast two Sundays ago by the NBC Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Frank Black, at the first of two concerts devoted to music selected by the Critics Guild for rehearing in connection with the award. The first award was made a year ago to William Schuman's Symphony No. 3.

* * *

The other contenders in the balloting this year were Roy Harris's Symphony No. 5, Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," Mr. Schuman's "Prayer—1943" and Morton Gould's "Spirituals." All these were replayed at one or the other of the broadcasts to enable the entire Circle to pass judgment upon them, instead of just that fraction of the membership that had been present at the first performances by the different orchestras that had introduced them in the course of a busy season.

On the first ballot, the Creston symphony received more votes than the other four works together, so that the critics had no difficulty in reaching a decision. There was none-the-less a lively discussion among the members as to whether they were to feel themselves obligated to make an award every year, on the basis of a certain work being regarded as better than the others that the season had brought to their attention, when, as a matter of fact, the members might feel that neither it nor any of its fellows was a work of really outstanding merit.

It was the sense of the meeting, as made clear by a majority vote, that the Circle should make its award on the basis of the comparative merits of the works considered; that in doing so it was not announcing or assuming that it had discovered a masterpiece that would take its place among the continuing great works of the symphonic repertory; but that merely, by vote of the Circle, some work would be pronounced the No. 1 new composition of the year. Individual members were free to dissent, but the Circle as a body would make its collective choice. Thereafter the composition chosen might be widely performed or it might be heard no more—and if reviewers were called upon to pass judgment on it again they might individually praise it or condemn it, according to their individual lights. The award was simply the accolade for the year.

* * *

Mr. Creston is a New Yorker, 36 years old. He has written for symphony orchestra, chamber orchestra, chorus, various chamber combinations, piano, and incidental music for the stage. His Choric Dance No. 2 has figured on the programs of the past season. The award-winning symphony is his Opus 20. It is traditional in form, with the usual four movements, though these have English designations such as "With majesty," "With humor," etc. Though there had been an earlier radio performance, it was introduced at Carnegie Hall by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open State 11:15 a. m.
"CABIN IN THE SKY"
"A STRANGER IN TOWN"
WATERS-WORCESTER-MAINE

EXETER Ken. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
ORSON WELLES' "JOURNEY INTO FEAR"
Ida Lupino Dennis Morgan
"The Hard Way"
Sun. "AIR FORCE"

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY STA. HUNT. & MASS. AVES.
JOSEPH COTTEN-ORSON WELLES "JOURNEY INTO FEAR"
Susan Hayward "HIT PARADE OF 1943"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Cecil B. De Mille's "REAP THE WILD WIND" in Technicolor
Plus "HIGH EXPLOSIVE"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW Don AMECHE • Janet BLAIR • Jack OAKIE
"Something to Shout About"
Plus Second Big Feature

TELEPIX
MARCH OF TIME Show Business at War
NEWS REELS
Nevada-Puppetoon Science—Music

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks./Dvds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	62	61⅞	62	
Adams Exp (.15g)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	3	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegh pf $3Conv	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud S .70g	7	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 2a	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	157	157	157	— ¼
Allied Kid (1)	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	10	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	5	84	84	84	
Am Bank Note .40g	♦1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (1a♦)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Am Brake Sh .65g	5	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	4	85⅜	85½	85½	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy (2g)	1	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable 1a	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Chi pf 5 ♦	10	113	113	113	— ½
Am Colortype .30g	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug (1½g)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf♦	♦10	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
Am Distill	2	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	8	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65h	3	75½	73	75½	+ 2⅜
Am&FP $7 1.92a	4	95¾	85	85¾	+ 3¼
Am & F P 2pf	82	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ⅜
Am Haw SS 1½g	3	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Internat 4a♦	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Invest III .30g	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ ♦	20	42½	42½	42½	
Am Locomotive	6	15⅜	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Metal (1)	2	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	9	3	3	3	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
Am P & L $5 pf	6	28¼	28	28	
Am Rad & St .30g	44	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g		14½	14½	14½	
Am RM pf 4½ ♦	250	64½	64⅜	64½	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g ♦	♦30	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	1	41	41	41	— ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7 ♦	10	149¾	149¾	149¾	— ¼
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	3	27	26⅞	27	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
Am Sug pf (7)	1	109½	109½	107½	—1½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	2	61	60⅞	60⅞	
Am Tob pf (6) ♦	210	141⅛	141	141⅛	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	3	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	25	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Am Woolen	5	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Anaconda 1g	13	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
Anac W&C 4ag ♦	50	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	2	109½	109½	109½	
Arm Ill	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Arm Ill pr pf	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅛
Arnold Const (½)	♦2	9½	9½	9½	Jun 11
Artloom Corp .20g	2	9¾	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	♦ 30	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
Assc DG 2pf 7	♦ 80	87¾	86	87¾	Jun 11
As Inv pf Ctf(5)	♦ 70	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5	♦ 90	105¼	105	105	
Atch T & S F 3g	11	55½	55⅛	55½	
Atch T & S F pf 5	6	85⅛	85	85	
Atl Cst Line 1½g	5	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅞
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	2	58	58	58	
Atl Refining .30g	11	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
Atlas Corp ¼g	6	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	54½	54½	54½	
Atlas Pow 1½g ♦	30	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A ♦	50	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ¾
Aviation Corp .10g	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Baldwin Locc (3½g)	♦ 26	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	9	8⅝	8¼	8¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	8	12½	12½	21½	
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Barber Asph	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	13	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Bell Aire (1g)	10	18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	11	11	11	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	4	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	2	17	17	17	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34	34	34	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	7	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Beth Steel (3g)	32	63⅞	63	63⅞	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	6	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½ ♦	60	48	48	48	— ½
Boeing Airp 1g	10	17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	54	54	54	
Bond Strs 1.60	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	3	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas 4ag	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 ♦	10	114	114	114	
Budd Mfg	7	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Budd Wheel ¼g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	3	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Burlng Mills .70g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	1	34	34	34	
Burr Add M .60	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf1¾sk ♦	30	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
Butler Bros .30g	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Butte C&Z 1a♦	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k ♦	10	77½	77½	77½	
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	1	43	43	43	+1
Cannon Mills (2)	4	83⅛	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	10	95½	95½	95½	
Carpenter Sti 1½g	1	28½	29½	28½	—1
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	121	121	121	
Caterpil Trac (2)	5	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅜
Celanese Cp (1g)	3	39½	35⅜	39½	
Celanese 5 pf 5 ♦	20	104	104	104	+1¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦	♦10	111	111	111	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½	1	14	14	14	
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	23⅜	23	23	— ½
Cent Found .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½ ♦	20	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
Cent Vie Sug 2½a	1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38	38	38	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	15	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf ♦	290	57	56⅛	56½	—2
Champ Pap&F 1½a	3	22	22	22	
Ches & Ohio (3)	22	43¾	43⅛	43¾	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.59g	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Chi Gt West	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1⅞sk	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½a	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Childs Co	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	12	80¾	79¾	80¼	— ½
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
City I&F pf6½ ♦	10	102	102	102	— ¼
City Invest	40	49	49	49	— ⅛
Clev Graph Br ½g	1	35⅛	35½	35½	
Cluett Peabody 1a	5	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Colo-P-P pf4¼s ♦	10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
Col & South ♦	50	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Con & South 1pf ♦	30	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Con Fuel & Ir ½a	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
Con Biscuit A .60a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Con G & El	28	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Con G&E 5 pf 5 ♦	100	63½	63	63	— ½
Colum Pict ½a	3	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
Colum Carbon (4)	2	90⅞	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
Coml Credit (3)	2	40	39⅞	40	+ ½
Coml Invest Tr 3	1	42	42	42	
Coml Solvents .30g	28	13¾	13⅝	12⅝	
Commith & South	99	12	7/8	12	— ⅛
Com & Sp pf 3k	17	58½	57¾	58½	+ ⅜
Commith Ed 70g	13	24½	24	24	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½g	7	11	19½	10½	
Consol Cigar 1½a	2	21	20¾	20¾	—1
Cons Cig pr pf6½a ♦	30	105	105	105	+ ½
Cons Coppor	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	6	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf $	2	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	3	3	3	
Cons Vultee ½g	7	17½	16¾	16¾	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	24	24	24	
Cons R R Cuba pf	1	11½	11½	11½	

Today's Sales 450,000
Previous day's sales 840,510
1943 volume to date 150,898,338
1942 volume to date 47,829,923

Average Prices of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.3	Prev. day	51.5
Month ago	49.9	Year ago	35.5
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Dvds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Cons Fd pf 4½ ♦	40	98¾	98	98¾	+1⅜
Container Co ½g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½pg	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	109	109	109	
Cont Can (½g)	4	35¼	34⅞	35¼	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	1	14	14	14	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30g	9	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
Corn Oil Del (1)	16	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13¼	12¾	13¼	— ⅛
Cor'weld pf 2½ ♦	30	49	49	49	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40 ♦	60	44½	44	44½	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	5	58	57⅜	57⅞	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)		5¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1a)	10	21½	21⅜	21½	
Crane Co cv pf 5 ♦	30	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Crosley Co (1½a)	2	21⅜	21	21	— ⅞
Crow Ck & S ½a	7	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Crown Zel pf 5 ♦	30	94¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
Crucible Steel 2a	8	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf ♦	50	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Cuban-Am Sug 4a♦	18	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	26	26	26	
Curtis Publishig	9	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½sk	3	35¼	35	35¼	
Curtiss-Wright 1a	21	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	1	21½	23½	23½	
Cutler-Hammer ½g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	4	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	6	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	6	165½	165½	165½	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½pg)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	2	57½	57½	57½	+1
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	4	64	63	64	+1⅜
El Storage Bat 2	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Eng PS $6 pf 6 ♦	90	87	87	8	+31½
Erie RR (½pg)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (½pg)	18	13½	13¼	13½	
Eureka V Cl ½pg	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	5	2½	2½	2½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	4	23¼	23¼	23⅛	— ⅜
Fed D St pf 4½ ♦	1	91½	91½	91½	
Ferro Enamel	4	7⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	49½	49	49	— ¼
Firestone T&R ½ag	1	37	37	37	
First N Strs 2½g	3	39	39	39	+ ⅜
Flintkote (1¼g)	6	21⅛	20⅝	21	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf ♦	20	45	44½	45	
Food Fair Strs (1)	4	13	13	13	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Foster Wh pf 7 ♦	3	140	139½	139½	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	7	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼ag	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	1	6	6	6	
Gen Am Trans (1g)	2	48⅝	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40a	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106	106	106	+1
Gen Baking .30g	7	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½sk ♦	10	92½	92½	92½	
Gen Elec (1.40)	17	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜	
Gen Foods .80g	10	42½	42	42½	+ ⅞
Gen G & El A	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen G&El cv pf ♦	10	100	100	100	+1
Gen Mills (4)	2	96	96	96	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	20	55	54⅞	54⅞	
Gen O Adv .20e	27	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
Gen O Adv A 3e	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	14	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Pub Service	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Refract .60g	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (½pg)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Gen Stl Cp pf 3k ♦	60	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ½
Gen T & Rub ½ag	7	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Gillette S Raz 1¼g	14	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	39	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	81	81	81	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.60g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	3	3	3	
Goodrich B F ½ag	3	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	98	97¾	98½	+ ½
Goodyear T & R 1g	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	6	100½	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
Gotham Hos (¼ae)	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gotham H pf 7 ♦	320	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Granite C S .17½g	2	12¼	12	12	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2a	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	7	31	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
Green (HL) (2a)	1	44	44	44	
Greyhound Co (1)	7	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Guantan Sugar	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Guantan Sug pf	♦120	160¾	158½	160½	+3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	20	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Harb-Walker ½ag	1	17	17	17	
Hazel-Atlas G 5 ♦	40	101¾	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅜
Hayes Mfg	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Homestake Min	6	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Houston Oil	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	3	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Illinois Central	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) ♦	60	44¾	44½	44½	+1
Indpls P&L .90g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Indust Rayon (2)	5	40½	40½	40	— ½
Inland Steel (2g)	1	70	70	70	— ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ½ag	8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Interchem pf 6 ♦	50	112	112	112	
Interlake Iron ½a	1	8½	8½	8½	
Int Bus Mach 6a	1	167	167	167	— ½
Int Harvester (2)	25	71¼	70¾	71	+ ¼
Int Harv pf (7) ♦	100	165¾	169¾	169¾	
Int Mining	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	12	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper	9	12¾	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Int Tel & Tel	36	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Intertype Corp ½a	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal (2)	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Jarvis (WB) .60g	36	16	14⅜	15⅜	+1⅛
Jones-Manville 1g	3	85¾	85	85¾	
Jones & L Stl 1¾ag	7	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¾
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	75½	75½	75½	—1
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Kalam St & F .60	1	16⅜	6⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Kan City South	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
Kaufmann D .20g	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
Kelsey-H W A1½	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Kelsey-H W (1.40g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	38	31	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
Kresge Dep St ¼ag	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Kresge SS (½ag)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Kroger Grocery (2)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Lacledc Gas	♦ 30	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Lambert Co 1½	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C 1½	3	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
Lehigh P C pf 4 ♦	10	112⅝	112½	112½	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Lehigh V Coal pf	8	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Lehman Co (1)	1	9⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Lehn & Fink .70g	8	22½	2 ⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	3	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½ag	9	39	39	39	+ ⅜
Libby McN&L .45g	28	8¼	8	8¼	
Life Savers (1.60)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38½	+1¼
Liggett & My (3)	4	68¾	68½	68½	— ¼
Lily Tulip (1½)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Link-Belt (2)	4	38½	38½	38½	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Liquid Carb (1a)	4	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Lockheed Aire 1g	6	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	4	49	49	49	+ ¼
Lorillard (P) ½ag	1	20¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash 2g	2	73	72½	72½	—1¼
Mack Trucks (1g)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Macy (RH) Co (2)	7	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
Magma Cop (¾ag)	2	19	19	19	
Marine Midl .16g	17	6⅛	6	6	
Mkt St Ry pr pf ♦	250	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Martin (GL) 1½g	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Martin-Parry	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
MathiesonAlk(½g

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Navy May Drop Oil Contract With Standard

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The Navy has withdrawn a request for funds to cover a contract with Standard Oil Company of California for operation of oil lands in the Elk Hills Naval Reserve, which Senator Langer (R) of North Dakota, criticized as a "hush-hush" deal and Standard defended as a legitimate Navy measure to acquire its interest in the field.

Withdrawal of the request for a $1,748,408 appropriation was announced yesterday by Attorney General Biddle who said President Roosevelt had ordered a study of the legality of the agreement between the Navy and Standard Oil.

The Attorney General said he had completed a detailed study of the matter since it was referred to him March 26 "as the result of criticism of the contract, raising doubts as to its legality and propriety."

Recommendations will be submitted to the President soon, he said, "after further study."

Senator Langer said in the Senate Thursday that the lease was a "give away" which he asserted "horrified" the Interior and Justice Departments when they learned of it.

A Navy official answered that the project was a "good deal" for the Government and entirely in the national interest, and the oil company in a statement last night asserted it had "patriotically entered into" the contract.

"We feel sure it will be so proved in any impartial Government study of the issue," the formal statement said, adding that the Navy announced the deal Dec. 11, 1942.

The contract involved ownership by the company of 8,300 acres representing one-third of the Navy reserve pool. It provided for payment to Standard for equipment it had installed in the field, and the right of the company to one-third of the oil withdrawn, recognizing company ownership of the 8,300 acres.

The company statement said that in conformity with legislation passed in 1938 the contract was intended to meet the Navy's long standing desire to acquire "Standard's interests within the field." It said that the deal provided for Navy acquisition of all Standard property there,with the oil company operating the field "for the Navy under the Navy's control, with the oil produced to be divided in proportion to their respective interests."

May Ingot Production Is Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported ingot production during May at 7,545,379 tons was the highest for any May on record and compared with 7,374,154 tons in April, a shorter month, and 7,382,578 a year ago.

Operations in May were at 98.4 per cent of capacity against 99.3 per cent in April and 98.1 per cent in May of 1942.

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
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Railroad Executive

L. W. Horning

Appointed vice-president in charge of personnel of the New York Central System. Mr. Horning, who has been with the New York Central as manager of personnel since Jan. 1, 1941, succeeds J. G. Walber, who has retired.

Retail Sales 15 to 18 P.C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying this week was stimulated by seasonal promotions and improved weather conditions with dollar volume estimated at 15 to 18 per cent above 1942 levels, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

"Stocks, while still sufficient to present fairly full displays of merchandise," the business research organization said, "continue to fall where demand is heaviest with replacements slow or not forthcoming."

Dollar volume showed a definite gain over the preceding five-day week. Especially brisk business was noted in women's wear and home furnishings.

Many sales promotions emphasized conservation. Fur storage departments reported a record use of facilities and repair desk services were widely used.

Grocery sales continues to taper off with stocks reported generally unbalanced with an oversupply in those articles carrying a high point value.

Wholesale markets reported volume was running about 15 per cent above a year ago with inventories continuing to drop.

Estimated regional percentage increases in retail sales were: New New England 14 to 16, East 6 to 9, Middle West 7 to 10, Northwest 7 to 9, South 20 to 23, Southwest 30 to 33 and Pacific Coast 28 to 31.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of June 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Weakening prices for fresh fruits and vegetables brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of prices in primary markets down 0.1 per cent during the week ended June 5.

The all-commodity index took a drop to 103.9 per cent of the 1926 average, slightly below the peak level of the preceding week.

Average prices for farm products dropped 0.3 per cent. There was a decrease of 0.1 per cent in the foods group index.

Commodity grps	June 5 1943	May 29 1943	P.C. Changes to June 5, 43 from May 29	June 6 1942
(1926=100)				
All commodities	*103.9	*104.0	—0.1	+ 5.3
Farm products	*126.3	*126.7	—0.3	+19.6
Foods	110.6	110.7	—0.1	+10.9
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4	—	0.3
Textile products	96.9	96.9	—	0.3
Fuel & light mtls	81.4	81.3	+0.1	+ 3.2
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9	—	0.1
Bldg materials	110.4	110.3	+0.1	+ 0.5
Chem & allied	100.2	100.2		+ 3.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2	—	0.3
Misc commod	91.7	91.7		+ 1.9
Raw materials	*114.1	*114.3	—0.2	+13.6
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.9		+ 0.2
Manufact prods	*100.9	*100.9		+ 2.0
Com other than farm products	*99.1	*99.1		+ 2.0
Com other than farm and foods	*96.9	*96.9		+ 1.0

*Preliminary

Dividend Ruling Change Denied

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A petition asking modification of an order by the Securities and Exchange Commission forbidding the Metropolitan Edison Company of Reading, Pa., to declare or pay any dividend on its common stock until it has accumulated $4,278,561 in its earned surplus was denied by the commission.

Curbing Spending Power Means Further Squeeze on Civilians

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the pay-as-you-go tax plan has become law, with the result that citizens will pay 12½ per cent higher taxes than last year for the next two years, the government is searching for a new method by which funds can be extracted from corporations and individuals to pay for the war and to bar inflation. It may be that no new method is feasible. Perhaps the drilling will merely go deeper into a lower strata where incomes are smaller but where the aggregate to be tapped is huge due to their vast number. Whatever the means explored, it is inevitable that a further and more disagreeable squeeze is coming. It is also inevitable, as well as just, that every earner must pay some part of the tribute to Mars.

Already the dispatches out of Washington are mentioning the possibility of a spendings tax, a proposal broached last September by the Treasury and summarily rejected by the Senate Finance Committee. At that time Mr. Morgenthau was pessimistic about the adequacy of voluntary war bond sales. Since then the growth in the volume of "E" type war bond sales has elicited praise from both the President and the Treasury Department. The oversubscription of the Second War Loan Drive for $13,000,000,000 by over $5,000,000,000 was taken apparently as the best kind of argument for voluntary savings. But now something else has happened.

The President's Suggestion

The President in his press conference this week espoused the cause of forced savings. This, of course, seems to be a move at variance with Mr. Morgenthau's hearty endorsement of voluntary war loans, though, it must be remembered, the Treasury has blown both hot and cold on this issue within the last two years. Only last month Mr. Roosevelt said that the enforced saving subject could be put off for the time being, awaiting adequate tax legislation. It may be that the President tossed off the enforced savings suggestion as a partial alternative to the $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes the Government is seeking.

It is hard to believe that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury do not have an understanding both as to the fiscal needs and as to how they are to be met. Mr. Morgenthau, despite his present enthusiasm for voluntary savings, has probably never relinquished the alternative, compulsory savings, as a necessary corollary to heavy taxation. The time for the Treasury once again to urge enforced savings will be when the voluntary sort fails to bring the results hoped for. That may not be long if Mr. Morgenthau's recent statement about 25 per cent of a person's income going for war bonds be taken at face value. For it is here that part of the financing program will bog down.

An Optimistic Expectation

The Treasury says that while every worker may not be able to reach that figure, the Government hoped to attain such a percentage on the average. This seems, however, too optimistic an expectation, even for an over-optimistic collection bureau. It takes only simple arithmetic to reveal that a good many necessary items would be left out of a budget that first had to allow for a 20 per cent withholding tax, a 25 per cent deduction for bonds, a 6 per cent deduction for Senator Wagner's security plan (in lieu of private pension fund deductions), and a 3 per cent deduction say—for group insurance. Any sample budget calling for the foregoing items before a person starts to pay bills will look outrageously confiscatory.

There are undoubtedly millions today where even a 10 per cent subscription for bonds, in addition to all the other deductions, means decided hardship. An enumeration of the classes of citizens who have had little or no increase in wages during the period of rising prices in the last two years would reveal groups that total in the aggregate far more than the unionized labor forces of the country. Some have had small increases but for the most part these have been only a fraction of the wage gains of organized labor.

The Unorganized Majority

Such groups include teachers, in grade and high schools, college instructors and professors, firemen, policemen, public utility employees, clerks, warehousemen, watchmen, city employees, laundry workers, store sales women, the so-called white collar class as a whole; millions of unorganized to whom the price impact of the war has been an unmitigated burden. This has not been true of the millions of war workers whose wage advances have far exceeded the rise in the cost of living.

Of course, the advance in living costs bears down on war workers also, but these have benefited wage-wise from the war boom and are now getting the highest wages in history. The President said early in the emergency that no one should be improving his economic lot at the expense of the rest of the population because of the war. This high-sounding theory was applied realistically to corporations which had to pay back in taxes the great bulk of their war induced profit. But it has not been made to apply to individual earnings.

War workers have more purchasing power than before U. S. became a belligerent. They have, therefore, benefitted disproportionately. Thus, when taxes are levied with disregard for the fact that large portions of the workers have not received pay rises or entirely inadequate ones, then tax discrimination is present and a legitimate cause for complaint exists.

The remedy is to tax individuals with relation to the rise in income they have received over a pre-war tax base. Then the incidence of taxation would not be so inequitable as when a tax levy cuts right across all incomes without making allowances for varying individual circumstances. The same procedure could hold true for an induced savings program.

Compulsory Savings

This column has favored a plan for compulsory savings on the theory that the burdens of war should not be left to the promptings of sentiment, degree of patriotism, susceptibility to emotional appeal or to caprice. Since there is no longer voluntary enlistment for men there is no overruling reason why the Government's claim for money support should remain on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Morgenthau sees an advantage now in the voluntary plan, but the involuntary plan will look better if subscriptions fall below official demands. Enforced savings could be made equitable by an elastic formula which takes into account the wage increases which in the main are the chief fuel now feeding the fires of inflation. Or sufficiently severe sales taxes could help drain off the excess spending power and at the same time cut down the urge to spend. Whatever the final selection for siphoning off money in excess of goods available, there can be no doubt in the minds of anyone that Americans are in for a more Spartan mode of living. This realization could be much more easily borne were the public convinced (1) that objectivity lay behind the tax and savings plans and (2) that common sense and judgment formed the basis for the unavoidable approach toward autocratic methods in the restrictions placed on the civilian economy during the war emergency.

Wire Firm's Plea On Fraud Charges 'More Production'

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 12 (AP)—The war-fraud conspiracy hearing of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company and five employees neared the close in Federal Court today after counsel for one of the defendants accused Government inspectors with dereliction of duty if, as the Government charged, defective wire was turned out at Anaconda's Marion, Ind., plant.

Ed Thomas of Fort Wayne, attorney for Chalmer C. Bishop, chief plant inspector, said yesterday he did not believe the plant's Government checkers had taken proper precautions to insure the production of perfect wire.

"I can't understand what the inspector was doing if he wasn't sleeping," Mr. Thomas said. He also asserted that Government inspectors once told Bishop to go ahead with production and "we'll be down later."

Timothy F. Galvin of Hammond, Ind., counsel for Frank E. Hart, Marion plant manager, another defendant, said that popular pleas for "production and more production" of war goods motivated the manufacture of partially untested wire and cable.

Salta, La France Deal Seen Illegal

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Purchase of the publicly-owned common stock of the Ward La France Corporation now dissolved by Salta Corporation and La France at an average price of $9.71 per share violated the Securities and Exchange Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission said following an investigation of the purchase.

The commission said the purchase was made in October, 1942, "without disclosure to the public holders of common stock the greatly improved earnings of La France and the intended liquidation of the company."

The common stockholders also were uninformed as to La France's intention to transfer its remaining assets to Salta, which was to pay those formerly in control of La France $45 per share, the commission said.

Treasury Asks Bids On New Bill Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has asked bids on $1,000,000,000 of 92-day Treasury bills, the highest weekly offering on record.

The offering, Treasury officials said, will provide $200,000,000 in new money, the balance being used to meet $800,000,000 in maturing obligations.

The bills will be dated June 16, 1943.

Steel Plate Production Declared in 'Good Balance'

WASHINGTON (AP)—H. G. Batcheller, director of the War Production Board's steel division, reported that production of steel plate is in "good balance" with requirements for shipbuilding and other war purposes.

May shipments of steel plate totaled 1,114,920 net tons compared with 1,121,647 tons in April, and 1,012,194 tons in May, 1942. The record for plate shipments was set in March, 1943, with 1,167,679 tons.

G. M. War Production Activities World Wide

Interior view of General Motors-Holden's Ltd. in Australia where these anti-tank guns, aircraft engines and other war products are being turned out.

General Motors Playing Vital Part in War Throughout World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—The far-flung wartime activities of General Motors, embracing large-scale war production and the sending of technicians and personnel all over the world in co-operation with the United States and Allied military leaders, were described by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the corporation, here today.

In a special message to the more than 400,000 General Motors stockholders, Mr. Sloan recalled that the corporation's war products field service program was launched soon after Pearl Harbor at the request of military authorities and has since been greatly expanded. The prime objective of the program, he added, is to assure that war equipment built by the corporation is kept at top operating efficiency and made available for action at the front at the earliest possible time.

Program Outlined

Highlights of the service program, he said, are:

1. Establishment of technical centers in England, Egypt, India, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere.

2. Assignment of more than 200 technicians to combat areas as field observers, service or parts specialists on General Motors war products.

3. A constant flow of performance reports on equipment at the front to research laboratories and engineering staffs, forming the basis for joint action with military technicians in steadily increasing technical excellence of products.

4. Management and other services provided in procuring and operating three emergency assembly plants for military vehicles in the Middle East.

5. Assistance to the Army in setting up truck reconditioning plants in specific combat areas and to the Navy in establishing overseas service points for Diesel engines.

6. Manufacturing and assembly plants in England, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa converted to war production or assembly.

7. Engineering facilities and personnel in this country made available for experimental and development work.

8. Transfer of General Motors Proving Grounds to the Army as an official testing field.

9. Peacetime experience in warehousing and distribution of service parts made available to the Army and Navy.

10. Operation of 22 General Motors training schools in the country which graduated 11,000 Army and Navy technicians in 1942 and is equipped to train 40,000 in 1943.

Mr. Sloan stressed that battlefields are thousands of miles away from the sources of production; that shipping requires weeks and sometimes months; that there are hazards and frequently losses in transit, and that the essential equipment to wage war is not only of great variety, but of a highly technical character requiring specialized maintenance and service.

"Under these conditions, a weapon restored to action on the front weighs heavier in the scales of victory than a new weapon produced at the factory," he declared.

Many Problems

"Under the requirements of global warfare, the problems arising from the intensive use of vast quantities of mechanized equipment are multiplied. Climate, temperature and ground surface conditions vary greatly and of themselves create maintenance and engineering difficulties.

"Lubrication, carburetion and engine-cooling problems, for example, are quite different as between Alaska and the Solomons, or China and the African desert. But everywhere the job remains the same. Airplane engines, trucks, tanks and guns must operate as near maximum efficiency as possible, and when damaged in action, must be restored to effectiveness with minimum loss of time."

Mr. Sloan said the technical centers had been established at strategic points abroad for coordination of all General Motors War Products Field Service activities in each particular area. From such centers, field activities are being extended wherever the military forces have need of them, he added.

In addition, the corporation has co-operated with other war producers in developing procedures for standardizing packing and boxing of parts which have saved valuable shipping space in overseas transport, he recalled.

"Thus, in all phases of the war production effort," he concluded, "in volume output itself, in technological development and in furthering the essential services from the time the product leaves the factory until it has served its full purpose on the battlefronts, General Motors has made available its entire resources of skill and experience to one common purpose— Victory."

WPB to Furnish Additional 68,000,000 Pounds of Rayon for Military Needs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prospects of a growing squeeze on civilian supplies of rayon were underscored by disclosure that the War Production Board has agreed to furnish an additional 68,000,000 pounds of high-strength rayon fibre for cord in synthetic rubber tires in 1944.

This big allocation will be provided, WPB officials said, by the conversion of civilian rayon facilities to the high-tenacity, superduty fibre used for military vehicles. It brings total WPB commitments for the fibre to 174,000,000 pounds in 1944.

But this still is 32,000,000 pounds short of the request presented to WPB by rubber director William L. Jeffers on behalf of the Army, Navy, air forces and other government claimants.

WPB has concluded, however, that no more rayon producing facilities can readily be diverted to the military-type cord needed for combat vehicles and heavy military equipment.

The other 32,000,000 pounds, one WPB official said, would have to come from plants "built from scratch."

Rayon is a "military necessity," it was asserted, if synthetic is to replace rubber on combat vehicles and other military transport. The greater heat generated by synthetic tires burns out cotton cordage more quickly than rayon, rubber experts here say.

Experiments are being speeded up in the use of nylon and steel wire, either one of which seems superior even to rayon, but also scarcer.

The effect of the huge 1944 military demands on the output of civilian rayon goods—stockings, underwear, linings and so on—could not be ascertained with clarity today from official quarters. But one Government source said there would be a "substantial" loss in civilian output.

Chain Store, Mail Order Sales Rise Below Seasonal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that chain store and mail order sales in April totaled $1,191,892,000, an increase of 3 per cent over March.

With the exception of drug stores, April sales were below seasonal expectations for most of the trades reporting, the department said.

"Grocery store sales, which have been tapering off in recent months, were substantially lower than in March," the report said.

"This was largely a reflection of the effect of the rationing program, which became effective at the end of March, together with a curtailed supply of a sufficiently diversified variety of foodstuffs to meet consumer demand."

U. S. Newsprint Situation Is Again Critical

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said after a meeting of A. N. P. A. directors with representatives of the War Production Board yesterday he understood a further meeting of publishers and WPB officials would be held in Washington next Thursday to discuss the "urgency of the serious newsprint situation."

An industry spokesman said that the desirability of a further reduction in newsprint consumption to take effect July 1 was expected to be considered at next Thursday's meeting, which would be a conference of members of the WPB's newspaper industry advisory committee with representatives of WPB's printing and publishing division.

Situation Changing

A decision to cut newsprint consumption July 1 would represent a sharp change from the attitude of the WPB which indicated several weeks ago that no further reduction was anticipated before Oct. 1.

In order to balance with supply, a WPB printing and publishing division spokesman told the A. N. P. A. directors meeting here, the Canadian Newsprint Administration had found it necessary to direct manufacturers to apply a general reduction of 12 per cent on June orders for newsprint, the paper on which newspapers are printed. There had been reports of this directive earlier in the week.

Harry M. Bitner, recently appointed director of the WPB printing and publishing division, headed a group of Washington officials who told the publishers the supply of pulpwood, from which paper is made, was "increasingly critical."

Reporting on matters discussed earlier in the week at a meeting of Canadian and U. S. paper experts, it was explained that last season's cut of wood for Canadian mills was 1,000,000 cords below the current rate of consumption.

Newspapers Restricted

American newspapers are already restricted as to the amount of paper they may use.

The only limitation on purchases, however, the WPB men said, was a maximum inventory of 75 days' supply. Since as of April 30 the average U. S. publisher had a 52-day supply, and at the end of May was believed to have had around 48 days' supply, there has been an excess of orders as publishers attempted to build up stocks. Orders for paper this month amount to 229,000 tons, the WPB representatives said.

They stated also that Canadian representatives confirmed Canada's ability to supply 210,000 tons a month only through the third quarter.

New State, Municipal Financing Off in May

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal financing in May amounted to $22,421,596, compared with $28,758,828 in the like month of 1942, a compilation by the Daily Bond Buyer disclosed. The May total compared with a revised aggregate of $24,538,503 in April.

In the first five months new financing by these sources amounted to $220,836,462, compared with $306,335,967, in the first five months of 1942.

Interstate Bakeries Offering

NEW YORK — Offering of $2,500,000 Interstate Bakeries Corporation first (closed) mortgage 5 per cent refunding bonds due June 1, 1958, is being made by a banking syndicate headed by H. M. Byllesby and Company Incorporated and including A. C. Allyn and Company, Incorporated, Central Republic Company, Incorporated, Farwell, Chapman & Co. and Stern Brothers & Co. The bonds are priced at 100 per cent and accrued interest.

Odegard Asks ¼ of Income For War Bonds

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Calling for the greatest thrift campaign in United States history, Peter H. Odegard, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said today 25 per cent of the national income must be drained in the nation's third war loan drive.

In a prepared address to the annual convention of the Missouri Bankers' Association, Mr. Odegard announced the country must borrow 45 billion dollars by Dec. 31 to finance a war which will cost it 100 billion dollars in 1943.

Only 30 per cent of the war cost will come from taxes, he said, leaving 70 billions to be acquired through borrowing. The Second War Loan Drive in April raised 25 billions.

"If we are to succeed in this, we shall have to carry on a campaign for thrift and saving without precedent in this country," charged Mr. Odegard.

Warning against the threat of inflation and rapping civilian spending, the speaker said the Treasury hoped to sell 18 billion in war bonds to individuals, of which the bulk would come from persons earning from $1,000 to $5,000 a year.

He said $700,000,000 of the 45 billion to be borrowed within the next few months already had been raised through the May sale of E, F and G bonds.

Recounting the country's resources, Mr. Odegard pointed to 31 billion dollars left for spending after all types of taxes had been deducted as an "inflationary threat of the first magnitude."

"Even with the most efficient administration of price controls, rationing, credit control and wage stabilization, the upward pressure on prices will continue unless taxes and savings are increased to absorb a large part of the difference between the disposable income in the hands of individuals and the value at current prices of the goods and services available for their purchase and use.

"During the first quarter of this year we went on a literal spending spree. . . . Total consumer expenditures were at the seasonably adjusted annual rate of nearly 90 billion dollars—a new high.

"It will profit us not at all to clamor like unruly children for goods of which there is an ever-diminishing supply. . . . It may lead us to disaster."

Wheeler Warns Roads on Rate Fixing Bureaus

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, declared that if railroad and motor carrier rate-fixing bureaus follow monopolistic lines, as charged by the Justice Department, "they can expect to be prosecuted for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act or they'll get some legislation they won't like."

Senator Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, made the statement as William P. Lewis, of the Justice Department's anti-trust division concluded a lengthy statement on the setup and procedure of motor carrier rate-fixing bureaus. Department witnesses described earlier the railroad rate-fixing procedure.

"And if the Interstate Commerce Commission doesn't look into these rates," Senator Wheeler continued, "then we'll check on the ICC to see what should be done about that body."

Mr. Lewis charged that motor carrier bureaus coerced independent truckers to abide by established rates, even to fomenting strikes against non-conformers, and that "because of restrictive bureau practices the tendency of large bureaus is to grow in size at the expense of the small bureaus."

As a result of rate-fixing activities, he told the committee, which is considering a bill to make all such bureau activities subject to ICC supervision, a number of small and independent truckers and companies were faced either with becoming affiliated with the large rate-fixing bureaus or going out of business.

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Attractive income derived from this prosperous industry.
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MEETS EVERY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES
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Major League Campaign Due to Run on Schedule

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It by now is firmly apparent, even to the stubborn pessimist, that this 1943 big league baseball season is going to run out on schedule. Hurdles which two months ago loomed too high for the normally nimble majors, have now blended into the wartime scheme of baseball, just as new habits and tasks have been accepted in the everyday life of the average American citizen.

Yes, the big leagues will survive this race and run off a World Series at the end of it. Beyond October, however, nobody can say . . . nor cares to venture a guess. You hear it said in what are supposed to be smart places that the majors will not operate in '44. But the '44 is yet a long hit away. And many of those who would close the '44 campaign before it starts, are the same who knew that '43 would not be run.

Attendance Good

The majors have had and, of course, are still having, their troubles with transportation; but a soft pedal is held on talk of crowded Pullmans and hotels. The attendance, considering the circumstances, has been fairly good. In some instances—Washington, for example—it has been exceptional. The Senators expect to establish an all-time high for Griffith Stadium. Turnouts, generally, have been good on week ends and holidays, and poor through the middle of the week. That is as the owners expected. From a financial point of view, they are happy.

Here in Boston the crowds have come out on Sunday, regardless of the records. Last week end the Red Sox had dropped three in a row to the White Sox, yet when Sunday came around, close to 20,000 filed into Fenway. The public wants to watch big-league baseball. It wants to watch it during the week, as well, but cannot get afternoons off as in the past. The ban on pleasure driving probably has not hurt the game. People cannot get down from the country, but neither can city folk go off on picnics.

Races Closer

A year ago today the Yankees had a convincing 9½ game lead on the Red Sox in the American. Twenty full contests separated the Yanks from the Athletics, in the cellar. The Dodgers had a seven-game bulge on the Cardinals and were 22½ engagements up on the last-place Phillies.

This time both pennant races aer more compact. The suspense lingers as a club which was in sixth place yesterday, is in the first division today. Improved Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston clubs have tightened the National League. Washington, Chicago, and Philadelphia have done likewise in the American. Contenders are a dime a dozen. These situations, naturally, have helped attract customers. And the closeness of the races will grow in magnitude with the heat of summer.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox continue their series here with the Senators, with the first division Joe Cronin's immediate objective. Before this Monitor reaches your home, Joe may be up there, depending upon the results of the day at Fenway and elsewhere. Almost daily the heart of the A. L. standing is rewritten and Cronin has become one of the authors.

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Briefs . . . Tex Hughson will probably pitch one half of tomorrow's double-header with Washington, with Tom Judd in line to open the series with the Athletics at Fenway on Tuesday . . . After two with the Dodgers tomorrow, the Braves are idle on Monday . . . On Tuesday they keep morning and afternoon dates with the Phillies at Shibe Park . . . The series there calls for five games in three days . . . Between the May 18 game at Pittsburgh and this afternoon's contest at Brooklyn, Tommy Holmes of the Braves moved at a .457 pace at bat.

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Casey Stengel will be able to watch his team the next time it returns to the Hub . . . A rare pre-game treat at Fenway is the sight of Dick Newsome's youngster, hardly big enough to climb up onto a chair, catching high fly balls in the outfield in batting practice . . . Cronin took one look at the youngsted and asked: "Can he hit?"

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

The Red Sox and Senators used their off-day yesterday to play a couple of service teams . . . The Capital representatives turned back the Boston Coast Guardsmen at Braves Field 9-4 while the Cronimmen bowed to the Fort Devens R. R. C. nine at Fort Devens . . . Skippy Roberge former Brave, proved the undoing of the Sox when he singled to center to send home the soldiers' winning run in the last of t'· ninth.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	25	15	.625	
Washington	24	20	.545	3
Chicago	19	18	.514	4½
Philadelphia	22	23	.489	5½
Boston	22	23	.489	5½
Detroit	20	21	.488	5½
Cleveland	20	24	.455	7
St. Louis	15	23	.395	9

Results June 10
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Only game scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	28	14	.667	
Brooklyn	30	17	.638	½
Cincinnati	22	19	.537	5
Pittsburgh	22	21	.512	6½
Boston	17	20	.459	8
Philadelphia	18	22	.450	8½
New York	16	27	.372	12
Chicago	15	28	.349	13

Results June 10
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 4.
Only game scheduled.

Segura Seeded At the Top In College Tennis

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 11 (AP) —Francisco Segura, the South American tennis star who swings a racquet with both hands, has been seeded No. 1 in the Eastern Intercollegiate tennis championships to be played at Montclair Athletic Club Monday through Saturday.

Segura, fourth in the national ranking, will represent Miami University of Florida, which he is attending from his native Equador.

Following Segura in the seeding was Richard Bender, runner-up last year and Princeton's No. 1 player. Others were seeded in this order: Elston Wyatt, Navy; William Vogt, Princeton; Robert Wasserman, Ohio State, and James McGuire, St. John's, Brooklyn.

Bender and Vogt were given top-seeded position in the doubles, in which only three teams were selected. The other two were Wyatt and Harold Edwards of Navy and Wasserman and Charles Samson of Ohio State.

Forty-one entries from 12 colleges will compete for the singles crown, while 16 teams have been entered in the doubles. Princeton retired the team trophy last year and will try to get its first leg this year on the new cup.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press
(Three leaders in each league)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Stephens, Browns	31	109	17	41	.376
Dahlgren, Phillies	39	139	13	51	.367
Walker, Cardinals	39	146	21	50	.342
Musial, Cardinals	44	170	31	59	.341
Hockett, Indians	35	145	19	48	.331
Wakefield, Tigers	41	182	19	60	.330

California Comet —By Pap'

Grover Klemmer will be ready to call his comeback a complete success if he should succeed in regaining the National A. A. U. 400-meter championship which he won in 1940 and successfully defended the following year.

Klemmer was out of track competition most of 1942 because of a leg injury sustained early in the season. He gave himself a long rest and then went out for The Golden Bears' football team in the fall, returning to the cinder paths this spring. For the most part he confined himself to running the half mile. His idea was to come down to the quarter-mile event gradually.

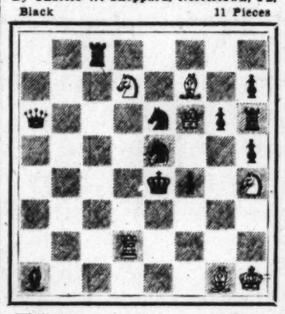
As a freshman at California, Klemmer ran many sensational quarters. He topped the season off by winning the Princeton Invitation 440-yard run. In winning the National A. A. U. 400-meter title in 1942, Grover set up a world mark of 46 seconds. Klemmer is headed for the Navy so he is most anxious to bow out of competition a National champion.

Chess -by F. R. Chevalier

June 12, 1943

Problem No. 2561

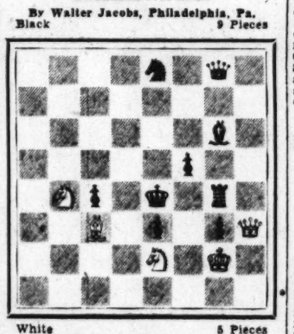
By Charles W. Sheppard, Norristown, Pa.
Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
2r5/3Kt1B1p/q3ktQpr/4kt2p/4p1Kt/8/-3R4/b5BK
White to play and mate in two
(Another contribution to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2562

By Walter Jacobs, Philadelphia, Pa.
Black 9 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
4ktiq1/8/6b1/8p2/1Ktp1k1r1/2B1p1pQ/-4Kt1Kl/8
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Three-Mover, American Chess Bulletin, 1942.)

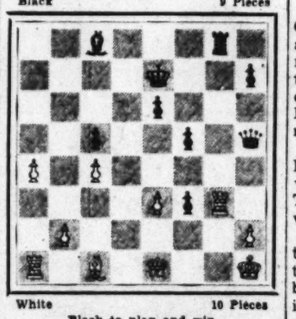
Solutions to Problems

No. 2559. R-Kt7
No. 2560.
1. KtxKtP — R any
2. Kt-Kt5ch
1. ——— — B-Kt5 or B6
2. Kt-B4
1. ——— — B elsewhere
2. R-Q2ch
1. ——— — P-B6, PxR
2. KtxPch
1. ——— — P-B3, PxKt, K-B4
2. Q-R8ch
1. ——— — K-Q6
2. Kt-B4ch

End-Game No. 668. White wins: 1 RxB, KxR; 2 Q-Kt5ch, K-R2; 3 QxPch, K-Kt3; 4 R-B, R-QKt; 5 Kt-B5, Q-K3; 6 Kt-Qdch, PxKt; 7 R-Kt1ch, Resigns.

End-Game No. 669

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Asztalos-Breyer, Debrecsin, 1913)

Speed Tourneys

Speed, or rapid-transit, tournaments have the great advantage of completion in three or four hours elapsed time. This means that a whole tournament can be played in somewhat less than the time consumed by a serious match game. For this reason, and also because the quick play experts frequently are brought down to the ordinary player's level, speed chess is increasingly popular.

Two New York chess clubs, the Marshall and the Manhattan, run weekly events, the former every Tuesday evening and the latter every Thursday evening.

Allowing only ten seconds a move makes it possible to play a round-robin of ten or twelve players in an evening.

New York State Congress

The annual summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association will be played at Syracuse from Aug. 14 to 28. Although the championship tournament and the Open Championship of the United States Chess Federation, which is combined with it, will run for two weeks, the other events, class tournaments, woman's section, will be completed in five or six days. The first event, the intercounty team tournament for the Genesee Trophy, will be played first. Entries or requests for information should be directed to the secretary, Mrs. Carl Nye, 336 W. Ostrander Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Prize Game

Many fine musicians are chess enthusiasts, and many of them are definitely above average strength. One of these is Louis Persinger, who has just been awarded L. B. Meyer's special prize for the best played game in Section B of the New York Metropolitan League 1943 team championship. Mr. Persinger is a professional musician, well known as a violinist and accompanist. In the game below, which won him the special prize, he represented the Marshall Chess Club, and his opponent the Queens Chess Club.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mills White	Persinger Black	Mills White	Persinger Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 QR-KR3	KR-K
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 KR-R2	Q-Kt8ch
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	25 K-B2	QxKtP
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	26 K-B3	Q-Q7
5 Kt-B3	Castles	27 Q-R3	R-K5
6 P-K3	P-B3	28 Q-Q2	Q-B5ch
7 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	29 K-Kt2	QR-K7
8 R-B	PxP	30 B-B3	RxP
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	31 Q-B3	R-Q7ch
10 BxB	QxB	32 QxR	QxQch
11 B-Q3	P-KKt3	33 K-Kt3	Q-K5ch
12 KtxKt	KPxKt	34 K-Kt2	R-K7ch
13 P-KR4	Kt-B3	35 BxR	QxBch
14 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt5	36 K-Kt	QxPch
15 KtxKt	BxKt	37 K-B2	P-KR4
16 B-Kt3	B-B4	38 R-KKt3	Q-B8ch
17 Q-B5	Q-K3	39 K-Kt2	P-R5
18 P-R5	B-Kt5	40 R-B3	Q-K5
19 P-B3	BxRP	41 R(R2)-R3	P-KKt4
20 P-KKt4	BxP	42 K-B	P-Kt5
21 PxB	QxKP	43 R-K3	Q-KB5ch
22 R-B3	Q-K5	Resigns	

Massachusetts Game

C. S. Jacobs, for many years one of Boston's leading experts and a problem composer of note, stopped H. B. Daly's succession of thirteen straight victories in the 1943 Massachusetts Championship just concluded at the Boston City Club. But he was not so fortunate in his encounter with George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation. Sturgis always seemed to maintain the initiative and was able to take advantage of his opponent's cramped position.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Sturgis White	Jacobs Black	Sturgis White	Jacobs Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 P-B4	P-Kt4
2 P-QB4	KKt-B3	24 PxP	BPxP
3 PxP	KtxP	25 B-Q3	Kt-Kt3
4 P-K4	Kt-KB3	26 P-B5	PxP
5 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	27 PxP	Kt-R
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	28 Kt-QB3	B-Kt4
7 P-QR3	B-K2	29 B-B2	Kt-B5
8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	30 BxKt	PxB
9 Q-B2	Kt-B	31 Kt(B3)-K4	B-QB3
10 P-KR3	Kt-Kt3	32 RxBP	BxKt(Q2)
11 B-Kt5	Q-B2	33 RxB	Q-Q4
12 Kt-K2	Q-R4ch	34 Q-B3	BxP
13 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	35 R(R1)xP	RxR
14 P-QKt4	B-Q2	36 RxR	R-K
15 B-K3	Q-B2	37 Kt-B5	P-Kt3
16 CastlesKR	QR-B	38 Q-R4	R-Kt
17 P-B4	P-QR3	39 Kt-Q7	QxBP
18 Q-B3	Q-Q	40 KtxR	Q-Kt8ch
19 Q-Kt2	Castles	41 K-R2	B-Q7
20 P-QR4	R-R	42 Q-B8ch	K-Kt2
21 Kt-Q2	B-K	43 Q-K5ch	Resigns
22 B-QB4	Kt-Q3		

Katz Wins Massachusetts Title

By defeating 1942 winner H. B. Daly, Gerhard Katz, Boston City Champion, annexed the state title with a score of 14-1. H. B. Daly, who faltered after winning 13 straight, was second with 13-2. C. S. Jacobs, who inflicted Daly's other loss, followed with 13-3. Other leading scores: Welch, 11½-3½; Sturgis, 10-5; Magri and Taylor, each 8½-6½; Keller and Gates, each 8-7.

Amateur and Open Tourneys to Run Together at Tam

CHICAGO (AP) — The Tam O'Shanter All-American amateur and open golf tournaments will run concurrently from July 19 through July 25 with $10,000 in cash offered as prizes, George S. May, Tam President, has announced.

Competition in the open, won the last two years by Byron Nelson, will be for a top prize of $2,000. The runner-up will receive $1,400, with the list scaling down to $50.

Entrance fees will be contributed to the Chicago Service Men's Center. Spectators will be required to buy $1 in war stamps before being admitted.

The two tournaments last year had a prize list of $16,000 and drew the biggest galleries in golf history—a total of 62,000 spectators.

Melton in Form

BROOKLYN (AP)—When Rube-Melton beat the Cardinals for the second time in four days recently, he had pitched 22 innings in seven days and allowed only two runs.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 2, Jersey City 1.
Newark 8, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 5, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 1-9, Rochester 0-1.

American Association

Kansas City 3-9, Toledo 1-3.
Columbus 4, Milwaukee 1.
Louisville 4, Minneapolis 1.
Indianapolis 2, St. Paul 3 (called end fifth).

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 3, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego 4, Sacramento 3.
Portland 4, Seattle 2.

Southern Association

Birmingham 6-3, Atlanta 2-6.
New Orleans 9, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 14, Memphis 9.
Little Rock at Knoxville, postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 3, Springfield 1.
Wilkes-Barre 10, Utica 3.
Hartford 6, Binghamton 1.
Albany 8, Scranton 7.

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK
TOMORROW 1ST GAME 1:30 TWO GAMES
"RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON"
Seats at Fenway Park KEN. 6231

Knowles's 67 in Seniors' Was A Sensational Round of Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By all odds the most sensational round of competitive golf this season, considering all the circumstances, was the 67 by Ellis Knowles in the first round of the Seniors' National championship on the Apwamis course at Rye, N. Y., defending the title which he won on the same course a year ago. Last year, his first appearance in the tournaments for amateurs of 55 years and upward, Knowles blasted the previous record for this tournament by reeling off rounds of 71, 72 for a 36-hole total that clipped five strokes off the previous low mark established by Findlay S. Douglas when he won the title in 1932.

The 67 opening round this year established not only a new 18-hole mark for Knowles but one, that will stand up against the future assaults of the most brilliant amateurs who, one by one, will be eligible for Senior ranks. Chick Evans is getting close, only three years away; two, if they moved the event up to the third week in July. Francis Ouimet is only five years away.

But prospects for a new and possibly lasting 36-hole record for Knowles went glimmering when the second round brought along a storm which was heaviest during the time that Knowles was playing. His putting suffered greatly by comparison with the day before, and approaching and putting are his chief assets at this period of his golfing career, for nowadays he lacks a lot of that power which, when he won the intercollegiate championship in 1907, marked him as one of the really long hitters in the game.

Soared to 80

In consequence of the bad weather and putts that hung on the lips, the old Yale golfer turned in a second-day score of 80, and 147 for the 36 holes, or only four strokes short of his last year's record. That 147, however, was 10 strokes better than anybody else in the first half of the field. Findlay Douglas, the 1932 Seniors' champion, also National amateur champion in 1898 and former President of the U. S. G. A., scored 179 for the two rounds, way out of the running for another title, but certainly not so bad for the 65 to 69 class. As a matter of fact, he scored 89 the rainy day, as against 90 the first day.

It is rather astonishing to learn that there were 134 starters in the first half of this year's Seniors' field, or not far behind a year ago in spite of everything. Among the contestants of the first two days were a majority of the Boston contingent and, on the whole, they fared not so badly.

Did Himself Proud

Ben Rae of Brae Burn did himself proud with gross cards of 84, 88 and a 36-hole net of 148 for the lead in class D (60-64 years). Fred Lesh, also of Brae Burn, ran second net in class C (65-69 years) with 148, one stroke ahead of his friend and clubmate, Seward M. Paterson, on net, but with 10 strokes advantage each round on handicap Paterson's 87 gross the first round, and 92 the rainy day, or a total of 179, tied for third best gross in the class with the former champion, Findlay Douglas. The best gross in the 65-to-69 group, 173, was by an old friend of the Boston golfing ranks, Francis C. Newton, once captain of the Massachusetts State team and 1926 New England amateur champion. "Newt" had an 82 his first round, but fell victim to the heavy going the second round.

Besides Paterson, Lesh, and Rae from Brae Burn, there was Alvah H. Pierce, winner of the Seniors' National title two years ago. He, I rather imagine, has had little time for golf this season. His gross scores of 88, 85 for the two rounds were quite a bit shy of his best, though he did have the satisfaction of scoring three strokes better the rainy day, reversing the story of nine-tenths of the starters, or maybe more. As for Phil Hendrick of Winchester, who scored 95 the first day and had no card the second, I find it hard to believe that he could take than many for any course under any conditions, with that smooth stroke of his.

First Net in Class

My hat is off to Louis Brush of Brookside who, playing in class B (70 to 74 years), had gross cards of 88, 89 and a net of 144 that won him first net in his class by five strokes. The well-known newspaper publisher, with whom I have had the pleasure of playing a number of times at Miami Beach, gets a surprising amount of "wim and wigor" in that stroke of his.

The second half of this week's field saw 78 cards returned the first day, which probably denotes about 90 starters, or approximately more than 220 individuals from many parts of the country as a four-day total. That, surely, is a great tribute to the game. W. C. Hunt of Texas scored 72-80 in the second half of the field to total 152 for second place, five strokes behind Knowles.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK (AP) — Naturally you'd expect spherical Steve Owen, coach of the football Giants, to be agin' the guys who want to drop college football — especially since he figures that even high school games will draw crowds this year when people are so entertainment hungry—but he slips one suggestion into his argument that comes as a surprise. . . . It is that coaches can learn a lot from inexperienced players who haven't learned to play the orthodox way. . . . That's why Steve says he always stops to watch sandlot games—he might pick up an idea. . . . For instance, he says, when Ev Shelton, lately Wyoming cage coach, was playing football in Oklahoma, the coach made him throw passes on the run. Ev did it all right in practice, but on game days he'd stand flat footed and show them some real accurate passing. . . . Then there was a Giant rookie back a few years ago who had a trick of feinting pass receivers into breaking the wrong way. Steve watched him two weeks before he learned what the boy was doing, then he taught it to all the Giant backs.

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Harvey J. Boyle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Added to the troubles coming from an uncertain pitching staff and an inability of his ace hitters to combine their efforts, Manager Mel Ott of the Giants must spend a part of his reading hour learning about the trades that rival clubs are cooking up for him."

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It cost one of the big watch companies $10,000 to pick up the tab for that luncheon the other day when the Dodgers', Yanks' and Giants' ball players were auctioned for 124 million in war bonds. . . . The nice-looking woman who commutes daily from Kent, Conn., to Bantam to work in a factory making airplane chairs is the mother of George Stirnweiss, the Yankees' shortstop.

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Baseball fans at Newport, Vt., claim that Pat Maloney probably is the only ball player whoever scored a run without going to bat. . . . It happened some years ago, but they still remember how Pat calmly strolled to first base and sat down on the bag while an argument raged around the umpire. . . . When play was resumed nobody remembered that Pat hadn't taken his turn at the plate, so he remained on first until his teammates made a couple of hits and he scored a run.

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Four of the seven New York U. Athletes entered in the National Collegiate A. A. track meet this week end are Marine Corps reservists and may be called for active duty any day. They are Frank Cotter, Ray Zoellner, Bernie Mayer, and Charles Grohsberger. . . . When the Camp Croft, S. C., driving range, which can't get enough golf balls to supply the demand, ran into a serious shortage recently, Sergt. Clayton Heafner came through in the pinch. He called upon his former assistant pro, Orville White, and got a few dozen. . . . Vets or rookies, they're all ball players in the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Station League. Charley Redfern, one-time Chicago White Sox infielder who coaches the Aviation Radio School team, busted up a scoreless game by hitting a ninth-inning single and traveling on around on a wild pitch and another hit. . . . And Eddie Lyon of Seaman Guard, who belongs to the Senators, pitched one of his team's five shutouts although his regular position is second base.

Illinois Names Grid Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Michigan will be the football opponent for the University of Illinois homecoming, Oct. 30, and Pittsburgh for Dad's and "I"-Men's day, Oct. 16, Director Doug Mills announces.

This will be the 10th time the Wolverines have played at homecoming. The Illini have won five, lost four homecoming games to them.

Pittsburgh under its new coach, Clark Shaughnessy, will be playing Illinois in football for the first time.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	7	1	3	0	0	.429
Partee	81	11	26	0	8	.321
Newsome	55	4	17	0	2	.309
Fox	153	20	42	1	11	.275
Doerr	174	14	44	1	18	.253
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Lupien	174	14	42	2	13	.239
Simmons	92	5	22	0	10	.239
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Cronin	42	1	9	0	6	.214
Tabor	136	9	29	3	17	.213
Lazor	66	8	12	0	5	.182
Peacock	72	4	12	0	4	.167
Miles	66	5	11	0	8	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Holmes	147	17	47	1	7	.320
McCarthy	153	15	47	1	14	.307
Nieman	33	3	9	0	5	.273
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Workman	153	15	38	4	21	.248
Klutts	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Barna	56	11	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Wietelmann	130	9	28	0	10	.215
Joost	141	15	30	1	10	.213
Ryan	83	9	17	1	5	.205
Masi	66	6	13	1	6	.204
Poland	48	4	6	0	3	.125
Cucinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	INS	H	BB	SO	W	L
Ryba	17	17	9	2	2	0
Judd	72	54	29	22	3	1
Terry	47⅔	45	18	21	2	1
Lucier	30⅓	26	16	7	2	1
Hughson	58	70	39	40	5	3
Karl	29⅔	19	14	4	1	4
Brown	39	16	19	12	2	2
Newsome	35⅔	40	13	8	1	3
Dobson	56	56	18	18	1	5
Chase	23⅓	32	19	5	0	4

Braves

	INS	H	BB	SO	W	L
Donovan	12⅔	14	9	1	1	0
Sisut	7⅔	5	1	0	1	0
Tobin	60⅓	54	21	12	4	3
Javery	85	79	27	21	4	4
Jeffcoat	11⅔	6	8	6	1	1
Andrews	91⅓	69	24	36	4	5
Barrett	65⅔	44	15	15	2	4
Salvo	6	9	6	1	0	2

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BOSTON: The Stuart House, 102 Fenway. Beau. neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reas. rates. Call Com. 8404.

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FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

SAVE AT Sears In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

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DAVID P. CANO, Prop. and Stylist
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Betty-Louise Beauty Shoppe
HENRY GRADY HOTEL Ph. WA. 8728

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Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
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LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
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the Union
Macon's Style Center
For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
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One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
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BERNE
BUFFET DE LA GARE
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Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4.
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BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
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Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne, near the place of Parliament.
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Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

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Spitalgasse 35
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Permanent Waving
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9 MARKTGASSE 9
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Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
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ORFEVRERIE
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Edwin DICK
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Tel. 2.85.11
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First Class Work
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Fresh fruit and vegetables received daily
HENRI MÉGROZ
6, Grotte—Tel. 2.59.49 Home Delivery

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	A	C	Q	U	E	S	
A	B	A		P	E	T	
C	O		V		L	R	
K	R	A	I	T		E	
	I	C	A	R	U	S	
A	G	E		I	N	S	
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A	N	A		H	E	N	
W	E	L	L	E	R		
N		P	E	R	T	H	
I	A		A		O	O	
N	I	B		O	N	E	
G	R	A	N	G	E	S	

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12 b. Corso
CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uramastrasse Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

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Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
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The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
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The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
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Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 23331
Residence 22933

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires — No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 383 West St. Phone 25479

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LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
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Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
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Theaterstrasse 12 b. Corso
CARPETS • LINOLEUM
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Port Elizabeth
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DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
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(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

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98 Adderley Street

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
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Most Up-to-Date Methods
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For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
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LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
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Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
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39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.) Phone 23487

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co.

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted to enroll now for four to nine months course of Pitman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and Luncheon hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application.
Telephones 33-3562 and 33-7120
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

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SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

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CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
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Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

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OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for
Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3238

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
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"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
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DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
279, Church St. Phone 3155

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship, Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
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Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
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and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Australia

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BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children

FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS

"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"

GEORGE COURTS

Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.

Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring

Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats

Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

MISS THOMAS

Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist

13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists

The MODERN BAG Co.

400 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.

With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark

FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,

Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-856, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.

High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

David Silk Ltd

Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.

For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings

GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

ETHNE TOSSWILL
123a CASHEL STREET
● Teacher of Original Method of Icing Cakes for Special Occasions, Making Savouries, etc., also
● Proprietress of Ethne's Cake Kitchen with Shop at Hereford Court.

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Fridays evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON

Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists

We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building Wellington, N. Z.

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters

Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.

D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.

WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs

TAYLOR'S

Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

THE
Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.

Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

DENHARD BREAD

Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

Mawson's
38 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43516

P. H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios: City, 50 Willis Street
Phone 43,847
66 Hutt Rd., Lower Hutt Phone 60,171

George George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
134 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Droll Side of the Home Front —*Absenteeism*

Wide World: These cartoons are from a current New York exhibit of the American Society of Cartoonists, sponsored by the United States Production Information Committee. The display amusingly illustrated the many phases of absenteeism.

"Been working much overtime lately, Mr. Schuster?" **A Fan Justifies His Presence at the Ball Game**

In Lighter Vein

Mixed Signals

One of our destroyers came into port recently and anchored near a sloop. Sloop's commander asked Signals to check the destroyer's name. Signals took the destroyer's pennant numbers, consulted signal-book, and announced: "H. M. S. Sabre, sir."

"Nonsense," said sloop commander; "that's not an S-class destroyer. Ask him."

So message was semaphored: "Are you Sabre?" "Yes," came the reply; "why?" Sloop commander couldn't understand it. "Better repeat," he said. This time the reply was: "Mind your own business."

Signal-book recheck showed the destroyer was not Sabre. Later the two commanders met on shore. Destroyer commander didn't seem too friendly. Finally, after tactful inquiries, it turned out that the message, as received, had read: "Are you sober?"—Answers.

First Camouflage Used By Alexander the Great

(A. P. Features)

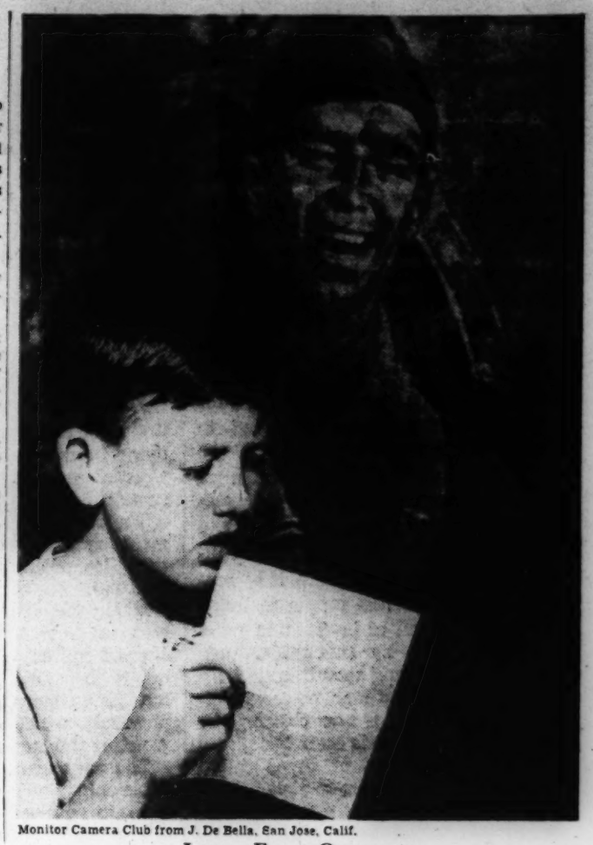
One of the first recorded military uses of camouflage is credited to Alexander the Great by the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden.

Alexander purchased a quantity of red dye for his invasion of Persia in 330 B. C. The dye may have come from the madder plant, whose roots are still used for the red pigment. Or it may have come from kermes, an insect found on Asiatic oaks.

One night before a battle, Alexander had the clothing of a large number of his fighters spotted with the red dye. The idea seems to have been to mislead the Persians into thinking that Alexander's soldiers had been pretty well damaged in fighting the previous day, with little opportunity to have their hurts properly cared for. This was supposed to make the Persians careless in attack.

Alexander won the fight.

H. W. Blakeslee



Monitor Camera Club from J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Letter From Overseas

Hobbies

Button Collecting

If you haven't adopted a hobby, why not try that of antique button collecting? It's a fascinating pastime and gaining in popularity, according to Mrs. James Kay of Geneseo, Ill. The eighteen-eighties saw girls collecting buttons of all descriptions. Strung together as a "charm string" of a thousand buttons, marriage was the ultimate goal if no two were alike and this quota was reached.

It is interesting to note the sources designers drew upon for inspiration. As illustrated in Mrs. Kay's collection, art and sculpture were the stimulus for a number of buttons; so it is not unusual to find Cupid, Mercury and Venus gracing many.

Biblical and historical characters are depicted by Raphael's Sistine Madonna, Elizer, Abraham's servant meeting Rebecca at the well, Richard the Lion-Hearted, Blondel, and the Lion of Lucerne.

"Satan and His Angels" from Milton's Paradise Lost, "Ariel" from Shakespeare's The Tempest, Pied Piper of Hamelin and many others illustrate literature. Music lovers would be captivated by "Yum Yum" from The Mikado by Gilbert and Sullivan, "The Jester" from Rigoletto by Victor Hugo, Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer.

Old buttons have earmarks by which one can determine their age, Mrs. Kay has discovered. Materials used, their backs and shanks and manufacturers' names are but a few means of judging their antiquity. One group, called the "pick" buttons, are known to be more than 75 years old and were so classified because they were picked from the moulds by hand. The tiny sharp instrument used in so doing pierced their back and left a tell-tale incision.

Daily Anecdote

Instructor Forgets His Point

One day Arnold Daly, the well-known actor-manager, was rehearsing his company in a new play, when he became dissatisfied with the performance of one of his players, a rather conceited young man who had but recently joined his company.

Fixing a stern gaze on the new player, Daly dryly inquired, "Would you like to see how you played that scene?"

"Yes, indeed," was the calm, self-satisfied reply.

Daly began to demonstrate the young actor's faults, but soon became so engrossed in the possibilities of the part that he forgot his original purpose and ended up by treating the company to a really fine performance.

"Now, what do you say to that?" demanded Daly, suddenly coming back to earth.

"Just this," replied the young actor. "If that's the way I act, I don't wonder that you are paying me two hundred dollars a week."

Daily Quotation

Fidelity in small things is at the base of every achievement. — CHARLES WAGNER

Brevities

News from Oregon tells of hundreds of tons of spinach going unharvested because canneries are short of labor. Vague rumors that the small fry in the community refused to aid in harvesting the crop remain unverified.

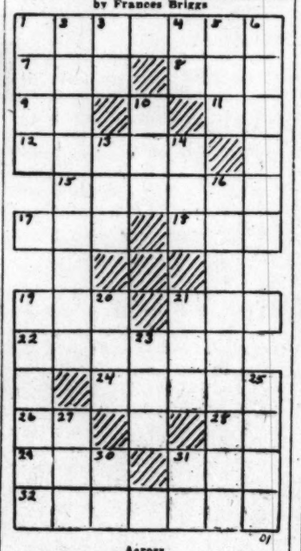
Certainly you should continue to take care of your automobile. When the lights come on again we'll be able to once more see what those rural areas in between cities look like.

A Verse for Today . . .

Depart from evil and do good; . . . The eyes of the LORD *are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry.*—Ps. 34:14, 15

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

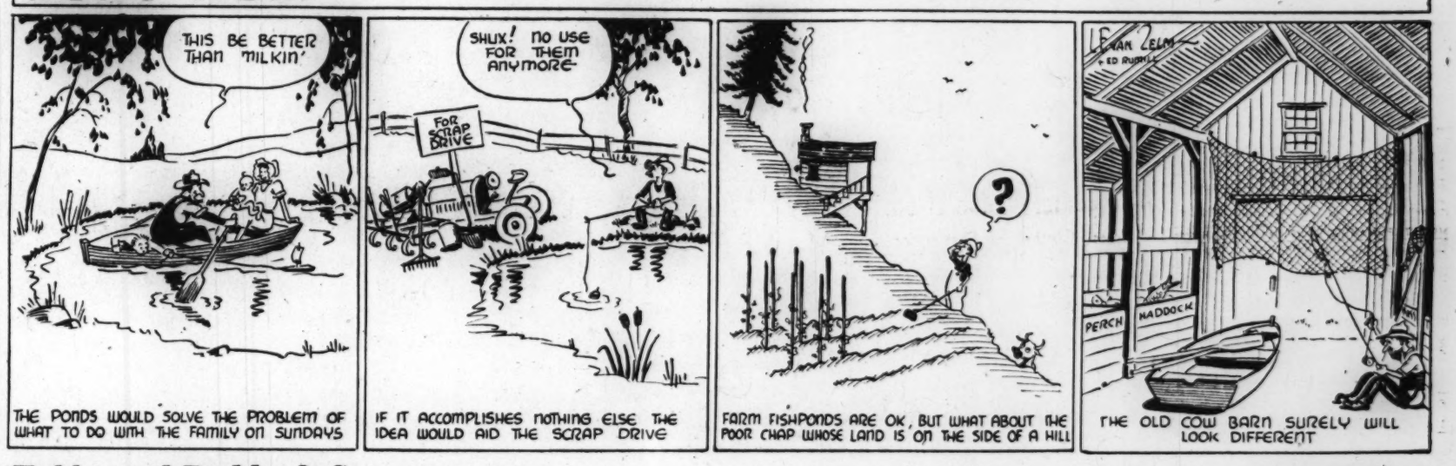
1—Who is titular hero of a novel by George Sand?
7—What is a coarse fabric, generally striped, woven from hair of camels, goats, etc.?
8—Would you don, row, or pet a wombat?
9—What is a prefix meaning "with"?
11—Lira (abbr.).
12—What is a snake of India allied to the cobra?
15—What character in mythology tried to fly?
17—Era.
18—Those who are in office are termed what?
19—Collection of sayings
21—Female Wyandotte is what?
23—What character in "Pickwick Papers" drives the coach between London and Dorking?
24—What city is capital of Western Australia?
26—The Maquoketa River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
28—What is name of a Hawaiian bird?
29—Point of a pen
31—How many acts in "Land of Heart's Desire" by Yeats?
33—What football star was nicknamed the "Galloping Ghost" (poss.)?

Down

1—Who is the "plain-looking lad" who is son of Mother Goose?
2—What do you call one of earliest known inhabitants of a country?
3—Symbol for calcium is what?
4—Aloft.
5—Snakelike fish.
6—Constraining force or influence is what?
10—By way of.
13—In certain games, what is a point won by a single stroke?
14—What prefix means "three"?
16—What is a canvas cover extending over or before any place as protection against sun?
19—What is a canvas cover extending over or before any place as protection against sun?
20—In Byron's poem, who is Venetian renegade who commands Turkish army in siege of Corinth?
21—Pronoun.
23—Grassy meadow
25—Man with "the emptiness of ages in his face" leans upon what (pl.)?
27—To ventilate
30—Bachelor of Arts (abbr.).
31—What Biblical king had an iron bedstead?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — DEPT OF INTERIOR PROPOSES THAT EVERY FARM DIG A POND & DIVERSIFY ITS CROP BY RAISING FISH.


THIS BE BETTER THAN 'MILKIN'
THE PONDS WOULD SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF WHAT TO DO WITH THE FAMILY ON SUNDAYS
SHUX! NO USE FOR THEM ANYMORE
FOR SCRAP DRIVE
IF IT ACCOMPLISHES NOTHING ELSE THE IDEA WOULD AID THE SCRAP DRIVE
?
FARM FISHPONDS ARE OK, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE POOR CHAP WHOSE LAND IS ON THE SIDE OF A HILL
EVAN LELM & ED RUSSELL
PERCH
HADDOCK
THE OLD COW BARN SURELY WILL LOOK DIFFERENT

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anti-Climax*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And a Still Hotter Day*

By Rodgers

"Phew! T.W wagged-
"Do you know I believe it's even hotter today than it was yesterday!"
"Well, in that case we can do what we did yesterday," I told him
So we did-
Only more so!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Years Too Late*

By The Hagers

Said Madame Nightingale, "Come in!" I hardly knew how to begin.
"Ted Webb is one of my best friends. Your cooking school, ma'am, he attends.
He's witty, smart, and quite a lad. And he admires you, I might add."
"I like Ted, too," she said. "He's quick, And makes me think of my son, Dick."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Choice for Italians

Il Duce's dream of empire has become a nightmare for all Italy. Italians can avoid the worst consequences of Mussolini's knavish miscalculations, however, if they take steps to rid themselves of this discredited leader.

The good will which the American and British people feel toward the people of Italy, by contrast with the contempt shared by all free peoples for Fascist megalomaniacs, is voiced in President Roosevelt's promise to the Italians that they will be free to choose a new government and to preserve an independent and respected nation when their tyrants are deposed. This deposition will certainly take place. If by revolution of the Italian people so much the better for all of us, including the Italians. If not by revolution, then through unremitting assault upon Italy by the air, sea and land power which cleared Africa and is now clearing the Mediterranean of Axis infestation.

Mr. Churchill has at times called upon the Italian people to revolt. Perhaps never before this moment, however, has the course of the tragedy written for them by Il Duce seemed so inexorably set. Pantelleria was a shield; it is now a dagger. It was Italy's Gibraltar; now it is a United Nations steppingstone.

It will be hard for the censors to keep the Italian people long in ignorance of President Roosevelt's statement. It offers them what many Italian patriots have dreamed of during many decades, an opportunity to set up a truly liberal government in Italy. It does not go so far as to specify a Republic, or any other *form* of government. To do so would be to forget the Atlantic Charter. But it offers a necessary interpretation of the Atlantic Charter when it says that Italy's new government must be non-Fascist.

It is to be expected that as the United Nations' power grows, the line taken by their leaders for freedom will become ever clearer. This expectation includes the hope that not only professed Fascists and Nazis will find themselves stripped of influence after this war, but those whose professions have never been clear and whose acts have had the effect of fostering domestic tyranny and international terror, because they sought to maintain the positions of privileged minorities at the expense of the general good.

Meanwhile the peoples of Axis-dominated countries, together with those of Italy and Germany, can, if they will, make lighter the futile sufferings to which their leaders have dedicated them. There is no longer doubt as to the terms on which this war will be ended. Whether those terms are reached sooner or later is a matter which the oppressed peoples themselves can help to decide.

Lest We Forget

Americans may well be proud of the part their air forces are taking in the defeat of the Axis. They certainly will feel assurance as they consider Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker's statement about the tremendous growth of the United States Bomber Command, which has doubled since March and continues to increase at the rate of 15 to 30 per cent monthly.

This expansion is permitting American air strategy to alter in a way which will make things much harder for the Germans in the next few months. Whereas American bombing in the past consisted of single large raids which tended to attract the full weight of the enemy's defenses, they can now be conducted on a multiple pattern, many medium-sized groups attacking pinpoint targets in many parts of the Continent at one time.

All this is to the good. However, the spectacular features of American raids and American development of air power should not lead Americans to suppose that they are doing the entire, or even most of, the job of winning the air war. Their Allies already have had to hear too much "cocky" talk about this subject. While Americans listen to the cheering words of General Eaker about their country's achievements, they will do well to hear also his realistic and fair-minded promise that "we can look forward to the day when we shall be able to bear our full share of the load."

That statement is a tribute to the part the RAF has been playing in this war—a part it had to play all alone in the dark days after the fall of France, and a part which has continued to be, as American military leaders are not loath to recognize, more than the lion's share.

Armor-Plated Bibles

Intended or unintended, out of the War Production Board comes a useful hint about the true role of the Bible as a protector of men in battle. Certain publishers of the little Bibles soldiers sometimes carry in their breast pockets have obtained permission to use some waste steel plate to armor the Book. According to the Associated Press, the WPB in granting the permission warned that steel jackets might deflect or stop flying fragments but afford "no *physical* protection against direct rifle or machine-gun fire.

The italics are ours. But the statement contains an implied reminder that the protection of the Bible is spiritual. No one would wish to weaken the faith of those who are convinced that their Bibles have stopped bullets. Yet surely we ought not to forget that it is not the cover but the contents of the Bible, not the physical book but its spiritual message which is the true life-saver.

The very idea of armor-plating the Bible might well shock religious people into an awareness of how far the human mind has gone in substituting the form for the substance. But the boys shipwrecked at sea or digging in in foxholes do not indulge in any idolatry of paper and print. Experience is teaching them that it is what they know of the Bible's truth that counts. Not carrying a book over the heart, but carrying its assurance of their Father's loving care in the heart, is what armors them.

Continue the FSA

In considering whether to continue the Federal Farm Security Administration, as the Senate has voted to do and the House has voted not to do, the question should be viewed in terms of the present rather than the past. For the motives and methods of FSA in peacetimes were quite different than the services it can render in wartime.

It has been remarked that during the depression, when the FSA came into being, it rendered a service to the farmer similar to that made available to certain city folks by the WPA. That is partly true. The great divergence was that FSA frequently—and sometimes in a fashion that suggested collectivism or radicalism—strove to finance, educate, and otherwise rehabilitate the farmer so he might be free from charity.

It is now the contention in some quarters that with food demands soaring and prices keeping pace the farmer has little more need for FSA help than the city war worker has for WPA. But that argument is largely canceled by the figures which show how greatly farm production can be increased, and without additional manpower, simply by adequately financing the expansion of certain small farmers. Such boosted farm production is as greatly needed, of course, as industrial production.

Rainer Schickele, an associate in the Department of Agricultural Economics, Iowa State College, finds that over a recent three-year period FSA borrowers were able to make a 43 per cent gain in production, while farm output in the United States as a whole increased but 8 per cent. Perhaps chief among the reasons for this is the recognizable fact that it requires only little more labor to care for three or four hogs than it does one or two. The hard thing for many farmers is simply to get the additional hogs. FSA opens a channel for that.

Opposition to FSA seems to come chiefly from larger Southern planters fearful of losing tenant-farmers. Before it abolishes the FSA, Congress will have to consider the advantages to the South and to the Nation of encouraging greater diversification both of crops and land ownership below Mason and Dixon's line.

That may be a long-range consideration, but for the present any agency that might get more acreage into essential oils and crops that can be eaten should be worth an appropriation.

And wasn't it their compatriot, Noah Webster, ask New Englanders, who once defined small potatoes as "something . . . of trivial importance or worth"?

And think of the shrill outcry when the Waves, Waacs, Spars, and the rest add their voices to the soldier-sailor bonus demand next time!

The Lady Next Door says that freedom of speech should not be construed as permission to let one's radio spout freely after 10:30.

Calling a tax a subsidy doesn't make it less painful.

Our Readers Say—

On a South Sea Island

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My soldier-correspondent, who some months past sent me clippings from The Christian Science Monitor from a South Pacific island, writes me now:

I have been watching some natives with great interest construct a house. The construction is remarkable. Very simple materials, such as bamboo, grass, wooden logs, and vines. Not a nail used. It makes me smile when I think how superior the whites consider themselves. We seem to have to learn so much from schools while they just seem to have it innately.

This is also true of their singing. I was rather thrilled the other day when talking to about 14 dusky children. Offhand, I asked them to sing. They ranged anywhere from eight to probably 12 years. What harmony! And I mean there was no shortage of bass voices. Later on, a few of the grown-ups joined in. Besides their native tongue they sang in English, "You Are My Sunshine" and "Roll Out the Barrel." They had their own tempo.

There is rather a cosmopolitan air about this place, for there are also East Indians. That makes quite a contrast. Their mood and dress is so much more reserved. The women in their rather soft dress materials seem to glide by rather than walk.

Rockport, Mass. E. R.

"The Promises of Repeal"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a recent hearing in the Massachusetts State House, it was urged that the fine and imprisonment of persons convicted of drunkenness is unjust and ineffective since drunkenness is a disease. True! But if it is a disease, what is its cause? There can be but one answer: Alcoholic beverages, habit-forming. The right and duty of the State to remove the causes of disease is fully established. The indiscriminate sale of narcotic habit-forming drugs is forbidden. Why does not this duty include the suppression of the manufacture and sale of beverage alcohol?

Popular reaction, indeed, repealed the Eighteenth Amendment. But none of the promises of the advocates of repeal have been fulfilled. The whole situation, and the claims of the liquor trade for privileges, when every legitimate food and drink is rationed, are evoking a rising tide of indignation. Has beverage alcohol any place in a civilized world? The facts of its effects justify only one answer: NO!

Somerville, Mass. E. TALLMADGE ROOT

Church Awake

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed very much reading the splendid letter, "The Church Asleep?" sent to you by H. H. Culver of San Diego, Calif. He didn't beat around the bush in what he said, and alas! it is often too true that we Christians and church members look apathetically upon evil.

One thinks of Jesus' words that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light!" However, your correspondent may rest assured that there are some of us who have not bended the knee to this "Baal." I myself am preaching a sermon next Sunday on "The Handwriting on the Wall," and if he would care to write to the First Congregational Church of Braintree, Mass., we will send him a copy of the same.

Thanking you for your constant spiritual and moral alertness on matters of deep concern to America and the welfare of humanity,

Braintree, Mass. AARON N. MECKEL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Mop and Pail Are Needed, Too

"Miracles" of Electronics

From the Des Moines Register

The substances which make up this world of ours are built of molecules. Molecules, in turn, are combinations of atoms or elements. The atoms are considered to consist of a nucleus of neutrons and protons, around which negatively charged electrons whirl just as the earth and planets revolve about the sun.

Through the medium of vacuum tubes, it is possible to separate these electrons from the atoms and put them to work. The most familiar use of electronics today is, of course, the radio.

These vacuum tubes range in size from tiny globes to cylinders several feet in length. The textile, paper, chemical, and paint industries employ a recording spectrophotometer, utilizing photo-electric cells. This device provides the most reliable method of analyzing color yet discovered, accurately defining some two million different shades.

* * *

Electric eyes guard sheets of metal in a conveyor, discarding those with defects.

Vacuum tubes turn on lights as the sky darkens, turn them off again when it is light.

Electronic devices, through carrier current, send messages and control distant apparatus linked only by power wires. They control the high-speed wrapping of packages, fill gingerale bottles to the proper height, level elevators, open doors, control punch presses, detect smoke and fumes, measure vibration and thickness.

The X-ray is an electronic tool which not only is priceless to the doctor, but also detects hidden defects in automobile tires, searches candy bars for foreign materials, picks good oranges from bad, and analyzes metals and alloys.

Electronic devices detect planes at a great distance, aim and fire guns, explode mines, and guide planes and ships through fog.

The electronic microscope has revealed details never before seen by the eye, and X rays have already produced new kinds of flowers, many improved strains of fruits, vegetables, and grains by "bombarding" the seeds with millions of volts.

* * *

By another application of electronics, corn can be popped without the application of external heat, weevils can be killed without heating the grain which they infest, and hams can be roasted from the inside out.

To the men in the research laboratories, it seems only natural to speak of electronics as a science of the future, because it gives such great promise of things to come.

Before the invention of electronic tubes, electrical engineering was largely a science of wires and circuits. We were concerned with jars and bottles and pipes in which electricity was stored, and through which it was distributed.

Now, by that modern Aladdin's lamp, the electron tube, the electrical engineer has succeeded in getting hold of electricity itself—not just its manifestations.

All that has gone before, important as it has been to our personal and national lives and fortunes, may well be only a preparation for a new and greater adventure.

See "Tantalum Is a Magic Metal," Weekly Magazine Section.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Right of Criticism

By Frank L. Perrin

It is easily explainable that in the reassertion of freedoms threatened and to some denied, as well as in the demand for freedoms claimed or hoped for, no mention is made of the freedom to criticize. Perhaps this omission can be explained as it is observed that the right or privilege seems to be the undisputed possession, and the cherished privilege even, of those whose more essential freedoms are curtailed, regimented, or denied. A worse fate could befall us all than to be required, even by the consent of those affected, to observe moderation, even to the extent of prescribed rationing, in the extravagant enjoyment of this universal privilege indulged by peoples still free and determined to remain free.

At the moment, quite naturally, the mode is to criticize or denounce the claimed shortcomings of those in positions of authority and power. Those whose decisions and methods of control and direction we so freely condemn and so openly denounce are, we fail to remember, those who, by the processes provided and which we hope to perpetuate, we, a free people, have elected to office, or those who, by this same method, have been regularly appointed and endowed with the right and power to administer, interpret, or enforce the laws and bureaucratic interpretations of the laws.

* * *

Let us not, in our perfervid zeal to find a way for our own escape from responsibility, lay the blame at the door of any individual, any one of the two great political parties, or attribute any of the economic or social ills we endure to the interpretations of the law handed down by the courts of any single era. For generations, here in the United States, we have lacked, as a people, that unity of purposes and aims which, if realized and implemented, would have saved us from many of the political mistakes and economic blunders which we have learned to regret. Politicians and spellbinders have alternately "pointed with pride," or "viewed with alarm." And those who should have led have blindly or obediently listened and followed.

This desired unity of aims and purposes does not impose the necessity or the wisdom of investing power and authority in a single political party, or of perpetuating that power and authority once bestowed. Do not be led to imagine that none of our political blunders were made except in recent years. Even those who might be inclined to look no farther back than the advent of the New Deal era might wisely revise their political calendars and take thoughtful account of earlier chapters in our national history.

We have, for generations, been lax and unpardonably negligent in the exercise of the right to govern ourselves. Less than one half of those whose duty and privilege it is to vote have decided for us who shall make and administer our laws, state and national. In the same ratio and proportion, whether judges of the courts are elected or appointed, the selection of those judges has been determined by less than half of the electorate. We have steadfastly, though perhaps not consistently, preserved and safeguarded the right of criticism, even of denunciation, while neglectfully squandering the right to make our own political decisions.

* * *

Naturally enough, we look with horror upon any prospect of being subjected to the rule of totalitarianism. That came in Germany, as it has come elsewhere, by the ascendency of one-party rule. Sometimes it comes by declaration, sometimes by the overthrow by force of the established order, and sometimes the undermining of the power of resistance of an indifferent electorate. It always owes its birth and development to the ability to convince the people concerned, by fear or persuasion, that they are no longer strong enough, or wise enough to govern themselves.

When, in the experience of any people, the influences of fear or suggestion threaten to persuade them to a belief that they are impotent or decadent, the hour has come for the campaigner of the old political school to shout his warning along the entire front. Then, indeed, he and we may view the prospect "with alarm," letting those who may "point with pride."

We still rest in the assurance that in the lands still free the royal road to political and measurable economic freedom is in our possession. We are as reasonably assured that it can be preserved and safeguarded. But this can only be by acts rather than by deserved or captious criticism. The choice is ours. A thoughtful and prudent people might wisely realize that the choice now, more than ever before, lies between action and selfish indulgence.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Women's Natural Equality

It is civilization alone which replaces women in the enjoyment of their natural equality; that first teaches us to subdue the selfish passions, and to respect those rights in others which we value in ourselves.—THOMAS JEFFERSON, in "Notes on Virginia."

The Wide Horizon

Discrimination Breeds Riots

By Robert K. Shellaby

Former Los Angeles Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Race rioting in the Los Angeles area between whites and residents of Mexican-Indian extraction calls attention to a deplorable situation far more serious than is suggested by its "zoot-suit" label.

First reports tended to create the impression that the brawls were merely between servicemen and the wearers of the reet pleat and the stuff cuff. Closer scrutiny has uncovered the ugly fact that the recent clashes are the violent culmination of a long-brewing race war. It is a war rooted in such discrimination as Naziism would use to divide its enemies. The trend threatens the Nation's Good Neighbor policy south of the Rio Grande.

Due to a request from the Office of War Information months ago, following clashes involving youths of Mexican extraction, California newspapers had dropped the use of the word Mexican, hoping to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency without hurtful glamour of publicity. Now the phrase "zoot-suit" has become synonymous for Mexican, and to a lesser degree for Negroes, also victims.

Reacting to pressures of discrimination, some dark-skinned American youths have retaliated with violence against youthful servicemen, and even the bystanding public. While the extreme clothing may have been adopted as a gesture for recognition or status, many of the white rioters' victims have not been unusually garbed.

* * *

As long ago as two months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Nation's Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs was asked by California's Chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing to lead the way to the solution of a problem that had already proved too much for California and Los Angeles.

Los Angeles has long sought to solve this acute condition. As summed up by Carey McWilliams, who was Division Chief at the time, a vicious circle exists to keep the resident Mexican (including those born in the United States) in an inferior status: concentration—following importations during the last war for unskilled and crop-picking jobs—breeds segregation, which retards assimilation, which increases prejudice and suspicions by the "superior" section of the community, which stratifies jobs at the lowest level.

Diversification of jobs, which would also help to meet a shortage of war labor, was proposed to reverse the circle. At the time, Mr. McWilliams doubted if there were 500 Mexicans among the 136,000 aircraft workers in Southern California. Some progress has been made since.

Evidences of discrimination also cover educational and vocational opportunities, access to recreation and public services, and other activities belonging to anyone born in this country.

Registration of aliens in 1940 listed 144,671 Mexican-born residents in California, while it was estimated that 300,000 of recent extraction also were spread throughout the State. Together forming the "Mexican problem," they numbered about 219,000 in Los Angeles County, with some 36,000 of school age.

Last year "gangs" arose, resulting in a killing, and some 200 youths were picked up. A jury found 17 guilty of murder and five of assault; five were acquitted.

* * *

The 1943 report of the State Legislature's Joint Fact-Finding Committee on un-American activities found evidence that the *Sinarquista* movement of Mexico had fomented trouble by using the plentiful instances of discrimination to aver that democracy was failing.

Earlier this year, Alfredo Felix Diaz Escobar, a member of the Mexico Chamber of Deputies and head of the Mexican National Anti-Nazi-Fascist Committee, averred that Los Angeles had 50,000 *Sinarquistas* fomenting confusion among the Mexican-American population.

In May, 1942, left-wing groups supported in Los Angeles the "Spanish-Speaking Peoples Congress" to end discrimination in vocational training and war jobs. At that time, Guy T. Nunn, minorities expert for the War Production Board, told me that he knew of no public course in war training in a community of 100,000 "Mexicans."

Karl Holton, for many years Chief Probation Officer of Los Angeles County, long had been at work to solve the problem, convinced that "gangsterism isn't the word." Improved home conditions, more educational opportunities, plus elimination of discrimination, he held, comprise the answer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

The Art of War in the Jungle

By Gordon Walker

MAROONED ON NEW BRITAIN FOR TEN MONTHS

Three Marooned Members of U. S. Army Air Forces Wave at Prospective Rescuers; They Were Picked Up by an Australian Flying Boat a Few Nights Later

GUADALCANAL

JUNGLE FIGHTING is a lot like football; you cannot take part successfully until you know all the rules and a few tricks besides. Like modern football, fighting in dense, superheated bush is an exact art—one which requires exhaustive "blackboard" work, prestudy, and intense application. It holds no mysteries. Analyzed in the light of experience gleaned from the jungles here, it is both natural and logical.

Just as football is a specialized branch of sports, jungle combat is a specialized branch of military tactics. Roughly defined, it is the utilization of rules of basic military tactics, upon which has been superimposed an entirely new series of tactical adaptations. Where the analogy ends is that when the "ball is carried" on some tropical island "field" they play for keeps!

The tactical adaptations would not work on the steppes of Russia, or vice versa. It is a new version of fighting which had to be learned empirically.

It had to be learned the hard way, by studying lessons of Malaya and the Philippines, evolving countertactics on the battlefields, and by building up a "bag of tricks" which wouldn't have been too alien to the Comanches of pioneer days.

When the Marines first landed here last August, they brought with them a vast store of experience. They had a sound knowledge of basic procedure, they had observed Japanese land armies in operation in China after 1937, and before that, they had fought in the steaming jungles of Nicaragua in the late twenties.

They still had a lot to learn, however, about fighting on the vegetation-clogged river banks, on vine-tangled mountain slopes, particularly at night. They picked it up fast. Before the six-months' campaign was over, they had outsmarted, outmaneuvered, and outfought the best of Japanese warriors, veterans of their earlier Pacific war conquests.

♦ ♦ ♦

What did the Marines learn on Hill 27, on the Sea Horse Ridge, on Mt. Austen, and on the shores of Kokombona? It is safe to say that regardless of where the Japanese are struck next, be it in the South Pacific, the East Indies, or in Burma, the campaign will be in the jungle. What have our troops learned about Japanese jungle fighting, and what lessons will assure that our next big push will be a success?

The answer is not so simple, because part of the lesson is just simple confidence, the elements of which are not so adaptable to description. Many more tangible things have been learned, but which cannot be mentioned, lest they disclose our own intelligence. But a few of the lessons can be listed.

Number one on the lesson sheet is the overcoming of fear. Fear was one of the earliest and biggest obstacles in the jungle —a fear which surpasses the ordinary brand of "battle fright" experienced in other combat areas. Its promulgation was one of the most potent of enemy weapons. It is undoubtedly the key to Japanese tactics.

Typically, this fear is combatted with knowledge, and understanding, and this was found to be the most effective counterweapon. This, and an effort to instil calm confidence among the men.

Contradicting the once popular propaganda theme, for instance, that the Japanese soldier is invincible, a campaign was immediately begun to indoctrinate troops with the idea that they were just as good if not better than their opponents. As one Marine commander puts it: "The Japanese is no superman; he has the same limitations that Americans have. He has nothing that cannot be bettered with proper training."

Careful study of Japanese tactics determined that the enemy has not "thrown away the book," as earlier suspected. He simply employs basic tactics. He has merely adapted these tactics and his equipment to the peculiar difficulties such as terrain obstacles found in the jungle. He takes advantage, at the same time, of certain features of terrain such as the use of deep, wooded gullies, into which he "digs in" with a tenacity requiring powerful attack to route him out. This was the case many times on Guadalcanal.

Just over the Matinikau River it is still possible to see the battle-scarred ravine where the Japanese dug in so tenaciously in fox holes under tree roots that hand grenades, artillery, fire, burning oil drums and even dynamite would not budge him.

It finally took determined patrol attacks at high cost to break up that sector. There is still grim evidence scattered around that gully.

Number two on the Japanese catalogue of jungle fighting is the use of night cover. The Japanese is no more than average in daylight, but when night falls over the jungle, he systematically embarks upon a campaign of terrorization which requires presence of mind to overcome. It is his chief instrument for promoting fear.

The most effective countermeasure is indoctrination of troops with the notion that darkness offers as great an advantage to one side as the other; that noise does no real harm. Once this thought is driven home, it is not difficult to analyze the Japanese night tactics. He shouts and yells, sometimes with savage intonation, but does nothing that is revolutionary. Japanese troops are trained in imitating bird calls, and employed this ruse to establish identity and position many times during the fighting here. The antidote was simply to learn the original, and the imitation was soon spotted. Our own system of intercommunication between troops at the front had to be drastically revised.

♦ ♦ ♦

With a wholesome respect for American automatic weapons, the enemy frequently resorts to noise to draw fire and expose gun positions. This he does by firing rifles in the air, shouting, beating sticks together, and using other distraction methods. When guns open fire on the noise, the Japanese quietly attempt to flank the position and wipe it out. Firecrackers, bamboo sticks, and luminous paint were the instruments used.

These tactics worked only so long as our troops continued to fire indiscriminately at any noise. Once they learned to wait for a definite target, the noise had little effect. For their own night firing, the Japanese use flashless, smokeless powder.

Using pyrotechnics to indicate direction and position, the Japanese either try to infiltrate or else make concerted attack with small groups of tightly packed troops, presenting a narrow front. They tried bayonet attacks, but American resistance forced their abandonment. Having limited objectives, it was sometimes possible for our troops merely to withdraw a short distance, thus confusing the attackers and often destroying their effectiveness.

During the long nights in the jungles of Guadalcanal, English-speaking Japanese, of which there are many, would learn American passwords, attempt to infiltrate among American units. They would shout orders for withdrawal, sometimes with excellent results.

On one particular night the Japanese laid a smoke screen, and then shouted across the lines in perfect English, "Gas."

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Associated Press, U. S. Army Signal Corps and Air Forces

NEW ARMY EQUIPMENT FOR THE JUNGLE

The Mottled Green Suit Blends With Jungle Foliage; the Hammock Off the Ground Protects Against Insects; Rations and Weapons Are Dry on the Poncho

Rubber: Our Greatest Industrial Achievement

By Roger William Riis

OUR FIRST and the world's largest rubber factory is in production. At Institute, W. Va., in the Kanawha Valley, a superb plant 77 acres in area is turning out rubber at the rate of 90,000 tons a year. That is almost one sixth as much as we used to need in normal times —it is as much rubber as 100,000 Malay natives gather from 18,000,000 rubber trees. Other plants are coming in, at Louisville, Pittsburgh, Baton Rouge, Los Angeles. By August, we shall be making rubber at the rate of 435,000 tons a year. By January, we shall be making 750,000 tons a year—which is more rubber by a good one fourth than we used to buy in prewar days from the plantations of the Far East.

It is hard to visualize the magnitude of this achievement. It has been described as the greatest industrial program ever undertaken. The United States set out to create a brand new industry which would produce enough rubber for the swollen wartime needs of a nation which even in peace used half the whole world's output —and do it within two years. It was much as though we had decided to create the automobile industry in two years instead of 40.

It was a staggering conception, but there was no choice. It had to be done, or we should lose the war. Japanese victories in the Far East had cut us off from rubber supplies—and modern war cannot be fought without rubber. Every Flying Fortress needs more than half a ton of rubber, every tank almost a ton, a battleship 75 tons, many a military vehicle needs a quarter ton.

Since it had to be done, it was done. Disaster was turned into success because (1) the Government and the rubber industry had begun to study the problem long before Pearl Harbor; (2) American techincal skill, the finest in the world, went "all out" into the struggle, and (3) contrary to the general impression, Government and industry co-operated to the full. Intermittent political squalls, squabbles over processes, made headlines, but the co-operative job got done.

So we have rubber. What is this new product? Is it as good as natural rubber?

"Yes," exclaims a young chemist at the West Virginia plant; "in many ways it is better. The tree has been at it thousands of years, and can make only one kind of rubber. We, after only a few years' study, can make many kinds. We have, not rubber, but rubbers.

"Ours is improving so fast that one should not memorize any statements about it, because tomorrow they will be out of date. Already our rubber is better than tree rubber in automobile tires at speeds over 60 miles an hour. It's better in airplane tires, now; it wasn't, last year. We are building into it the properties we want, not just the properties the tree gives us."

The 30,000 uses to which we put rubber call for all sorts of different characteristics, and these we can build into different types of man-made rubber. We make some that is much more resistent to air, to oxidation, than tree rubber is; or more resistant to oil—the gasoline station pump hoses have long been synthetic rubber. We can make rubbers that are better in gaskets, tank linings, printers' blankets. One type is impermeable to gas, one of the few materials which shuts out Lewisite. Tree rubber won't.

Neoprene, thiokol, butyl, Buna S and Buna N, and their trade types such as perbunan, hycar, chemigum, are as diverse in properties as are the innumerable plastics. Their future, too, promises a growth like the plastics.

"The chemists are cocky about it," says John P. Coe, head of the synthetic division of U. S. Rubber Company. "They are justified. There are better rubbers now in the test tubes than any we now make. We have learned more in the last 30 months' research on synthetic rubber than in the last 30 years' research on natural rubber."

Even as he spoke, he poured into a bowl on his office desk the last of several chemicals, reached into the mixture, lifted out a piece of fast-forming rubber, and bounced it high on the desk.

So far as the man on the street will know, when he buys a tire, this new substance is rubber. In molecular construction the chemists say there is a slight difference, but neither eye nor hand can detect it. Rubber was so named by Joseph Priestley, when he discovered that it would rub out a pencil mark. By that symbolically important test, this product, too, is rubber.

The Kanawha Valley plant makes Buna S—"bu" for butadiene, "na" for sodium, and S for styrene. Butadiene is a cousin of philgas, the familiar tanked commodity; styrene is another relative.

The process in West Virginia happens to make its butadiene out of alcohol. The alcohol comes from corn, 27,700,000 bushels a year. But the chemists don't care what they make it from—molasses, potatoes, sugar, wood, coal tar, natural gas, or petroleum. Any or all of these may in time furnish us with our rubber tires and heels and golf balls and hot-water bottles. The chemists foresee such abundance of man-made rubber that they are even now speculating on new uses which will add to the 30,000 items we already make from rubber.

It takes about 1¾ bushels of corn to make rubber for an automobile tire. The plant at Institute, W. Va., will use only .4 per cent of our normal corn crop. We had to use corn, because we were in a hurry; but, as Mr. Coe remarked, "we should not make any war materials out of any food as long as the world is hungry."

Suggestive of the far-reaching effects of so huge a development is that it is already a potent force for prohibition. In May of this year, the alcoholic equivalent of 500,000 bottles of whiskey daily was pouring into the tanks at Institute alone.

Nothing makes our triumph in rubber clearer than the plant at Institute. Having first made the only possible decision, to manufacture "Buna S" rubber out of alcohol because it would provide the most rubber quickest, the Defense Plant Corporation instructed the Union Carbide & Chemical Company and the U. S. Rubber Company to speed ahead, together, on the West Virginia site.

The chemical company was to make the two essential ingredients, in unheard-of quantities, butadiene and styrene; the rubber company was to make them into rubber.

First Government plans were for a 10,000-tons-a-year butadiene plant, this being the key chemical; before the blueprints were finished came Pearl Harbor, and Washington ordered the project doubled. Then as realization of the emergency grew, it was doubled again—and again. Each change meant starting a new set of plans.

You cannot expand a test tube, and test tubes were all we then had making butadiene. In normal times, the assigned job might have taken 10 years. Our engineers completed it in 11 months, against unimaginable obstacles. A hundred draftsmen wrinkled brows over 35 acres of blueprints. The engineers had not only to think into being a plant which would be 5,000,000 times the size of the laboratory process—which was all we had to work from; they had also to design and buy and transport to the site all the thousands of items of equipment.

They made timetables for every tube and tank and nut and bolt. They needed converters, big things. The timetable for

(Continued on page 15)

WILLIAM M. JEFFERS
National Rubber Administrator

Associated Press, Harris & Ewing Photos

NEW HOME FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION

A Butadiene Unit of the Huge Government-Owned-and-Operated Rubber Plant Producing Buna S Synthetic Rubber at Institute, W. Va. The Plant Will Cost $52,000,000 and, in Full Operation, Will Produce Enough Rubber to Make More Than 60,000 Passenger Car Tires a Day

Signal Corps Photos

ENGINEER SURVEYORS, ADVANCE GUARD OF CONSTRUCTION, PLOT THE ALCAN HIGHWAY

Our Fighting Engineers

By William B. Richards

"... that there be one Chief Engineer of The Army in a separate department, and two assistants under him; that the pay of the Chief Engineer be sixty dollars per month and the pay of his assistants each twenty dollars per month."

EXACTLY 168 YEARS AGO, on June 16, the Congress enacted that legislation and the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, caught its first glimps of life.

Today, the Corps has grown into a far-flung outfit of hard-bitten men whose multifarious deeds and doings have reared it into a ten-billion-dollar-a-year arm of Uncle Sam's great fighting force.

Massachusetts has a special interest in the Engineers, as it happened that a Bay State native—one Col. Richard Gridley—to whom went that "munificent" first salary of $60 a month, was voted the Chief Engineer by the Congress of 1775.

And it was a group of hardy Massachusetts fishermen who manned the boats of General Washington's Army on Christmas Eve of 1776 to complete the first ferrying assault operation on the Delaware River, nine miles below Trenton, New Jersey.

Colonel Gridley was replaced soon by Col. Rufus Putnam, a colorful and virile Indian fighter, whose very nature probably cast the die from which has been molded today's tough, rough, and rugged Engineers.

The Corps has gone far since those days. One might say it has bulldozed its way around the world and come up with the seemingly impossible by blasting and dogging its ways through rugged terrain from Dawson Creek in British Columbia to Fairbanks, Alaska, to construct the now famous 1,600-mile military highway.

The Corps was given a year to do it. Experts wiggled their heads. But the Engineers accepted the challenge and knocked four months off the year in the bargain. Seven regiments of Engineers completed the task in eight months. In temperatures that ranged from winter's 35 below zero to the searing 90's of July, the hardy crews blasted through an average of eight miles a day.

Generally considered the oldest continually existing branch of the United States Army, the Corps had a break in its life span for 21 years after the end of the Revolutionary War. In 1802, the reorganized Engineers were stationed at a spot on the Hudson River with orders to organize a military academy. Thus West Point was born, a school of and by Engineers in those days, and even today, a very close relationship exists between the academy and the Engineers.

The Engineers then consisted chiefly of officers and cadets. Today, its widely specialized enlisted personnel consists of nearly every known trade. It is a personnel that must be ready to cope with any emergency or tackle any job from boring through jungles to building emergency airfields in a race against time.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Mexican War of 1846 saw the authorization of "Company A, Engineers," which has endured as an organization to this day, never having been mustered out since, as an honorable recognition for its brilliant performance during the Mexican affair.

Next came the beginning of the enviable peacetime record of the Corps. The country's frontiers were being rolled relentlessly westward then, and Engineers became a key unit in the development of the national resources, a prime factor in the winning of the West.

There were roads to be built, river channels to be widened, canals to be dug, lighthouses to be maintained. Possible routes for transcontinental railroads were laid out. The hardiness of the soldiers doing this work is indicated by one of their trips back from the West—1,100 miles marched afoot in 56 days, one of the greatest marches in military history.

The Civil War, the Spanish-American War, both were aided materially by Engineer work. At the time of the outbreak of World War I, the Engineers were flush with victory over a peacetime problem, the building of the Panama Canal.

The tasks accomplished by the Engineers in those memorable days 26 years ago are still talked of with a measure of awe. Entire ports of debarkation had to be built or conditioned for the vast movements of troops that were to follow, railways and highways had to be built, factories were set up and operated, huge depots were established and even sawmills were constructed as a means of carrying out part of the work.

On the front line, the fighting Engineers laid out huge fortifications and alternated many times in fighting side by side with the infantry.

All the past activities pale in comparison with the $10,000,000,000 construction program the Engineers are in charge of now. This has included airports, seacoast fortifications, rivers and harbor improvements, flood-control work and troop cantonments. This has been going on all over the world, as well as in this country for many months.

To illustrate the magnitude of this job, some idea may be given of the amount of work done in a typical airfield cantonment. Our example, which is in existence today somewhere in the United States, consists of wood barracks, four temporary hangars, technical buildings, gasoline and oil storage facilities, station buildings, runways for the planes, roads and drains, water system, electrical system, sewer system, a sewage disposal plant and spur railroad tracks.

Two hundred and twenty buildings are required to meet all the needs of this station. These range in size from a 14- by 16-foot paint shed to a 160- by 200-foot airplane hangar.

First of all, men must sleep: this means 50 barracks plus 13 buildings for officers' quarters. Eleven mess halls were built to feed the men. The men stationed here are far removed from Times Square, so that recreational facilities are most important to them. Ten recreation halls, four day rooms, and a service club were built. An unused farmhouse on the site was converted into a clubhouse for noncommissioned officers.

Regular station buildings, common to all Army camps, are present here: a telephone and telegraph building, two post exchanges, a fire station, two guard houses, a chapel, a laundry, a post office, and one guest house.

♦ ♦ ♦

Many technical buildings were needed for the actual performance of the job the men are there to do: four hangars, a control tower for the airfield, a parachute storage building, radio station, repair shops, weather bureau and three tank farms for the storage of gasoline and oil.

The airfield has complete 85-bed hospital facilities—12 wards, infirmary, and dental clinic. Each building is heated from a central heating plant and all buildings are connected by enclosed wooden walkways.

All Army cantonments are good neighbors to the communities they are near. Engineer research and work are among the reasons for this. For this airfield, the Engineers built a complete sewage treatment plant consisting of settling tanks, sludge drying beds, and a chlorinator. Water comes from a neighboring community and is stored in a 160-foot-high standpipe. The water system must be (and is) big enough to supply 70 gallons every day for every man at the station. Twenty miles of water and sewer pipe were laid on this one job.

A complete street lighting system was

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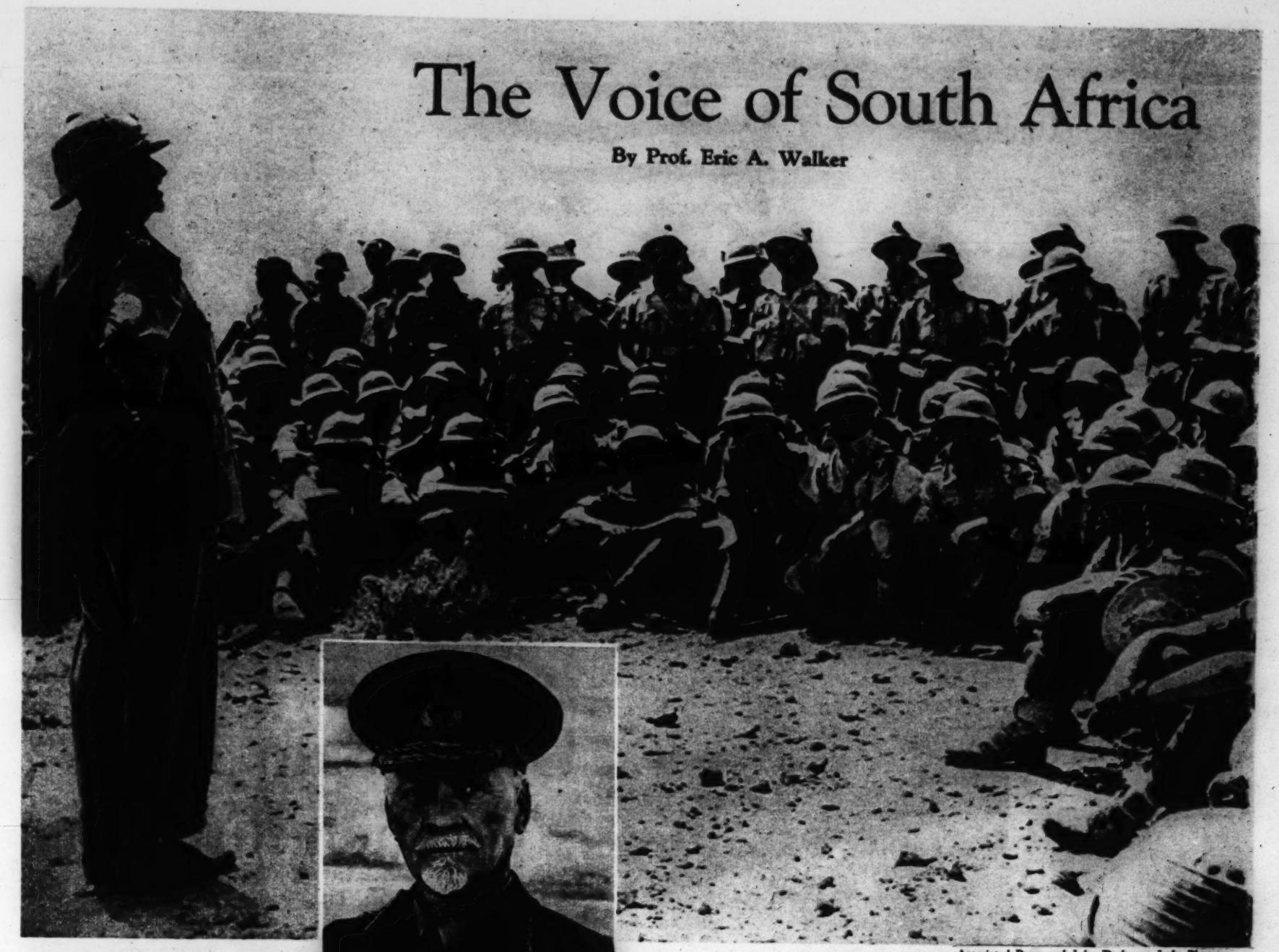
LEARNING TO STOP ENEMY ADVANCES

Soldiers in Training at Ft. Belvoir, Va., Learn How to Stop a Light Tank With a Tank Obstacle Constructed by Army Engineers. Above: A Long Way From Home

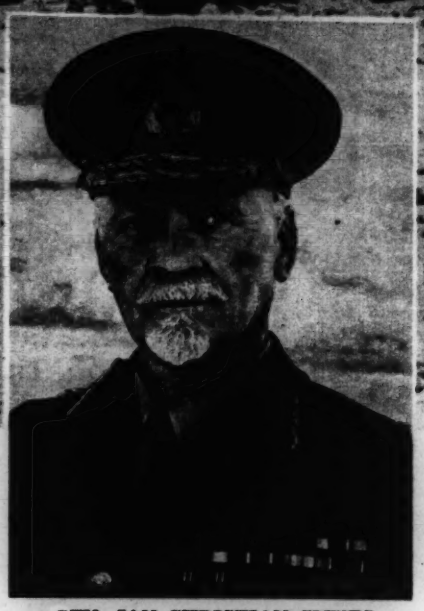
The Voice of South Africa

By Prof. Eric A. Walker



Associated Press and John Dodgson, Ltd., Photos

The prospective visit of General Smuts to the United States, probably in August, has had little attention from the press. Yet behind that visit lies much that may be of deep significance. Coming from a continent which contains the largest colonial area in the world, General Smuts will be a key man in all discussions of the future of Africa. But his mission will not be confined to any one area. It has wider implications. It concerns postwar reconstruction, and the general setup after the Axis powers are crushed. He is one of the world's most eminent statesmen. And much as he has been written up, of him there is always something fresh to say.



GEN. JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS

Field Marshal Smuts Likes to Be Known to His Countrymen as General. Above: He Addresses a Group of South African Soldiers Serving in Libya

GREAT BRITAIN declared war on Germany on Sept. 30, 1939. A couple of days later the Union of South Africa, a sovereign dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations, followed suit at the price of a split in the Ministry and by a narrow margin of votes in Parliament.

One man brought South Africa into the Axis war and has kept her in it to the great advantage of the United Nations and the moral gain of his own people. That man is Jan Christian Smuts, soldier, farmer, philosopher and world statesman.

There was nothing opportunist about this decision to fight by a man who thus combines so many of the qualities and functions of Franklin, Jefferson, and Lee. It was the natural outcome of experience and thinking of a long lifetime. Smuts is an Afrikander, sprung from a small people which has lived for nearly 300 years at the far end of Africa and, having had a struggle to maintain its national identity, inclines toward isolationism and retrospect. But General Smuts is the antithesis of the Sinn Feiner. His philosophy is "holistic," the study of the unifying forces in nature. Isolation, splendid or otherwise, attracts him not at all.

General Smuts has always been looking outwards and ahead, often too far ahead for his followers. He has, therefore, never been an expert party politician, for it is the penalty of men who take the world as their parish that they should overlook what is going on in the back garden. Nevertheless, his steady gray eyes have always seen straight to big things. And ever since he made his peace with the British, after the South African war 40 years ago, he has had but one message. It is the message of his old commander and political chief, Louis Botha: co-operation with all men of good intent.

Co-operation with South African and imperial authorities to make the Union of 1910; co-operation during the Great War in the field and in the British War Cabinet; co-operation with Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, and Lord Milner, his old enemy of Boer War days, to change the conception of the British Empire into that of the British Commonwealth of Nations. "A system of states . . . a dynamic system," whose mission is to further "liberty and freedom and self-development"; co-operation with President Wilson, above all, in the creation of the League of Nations, not indeed all that General Smuts had wished it to be but at least mankind's boldest attempt hitherto to provide a peaceful world control for world affairs.

Meanwhile, not all Afrikanders had subscribed to the policy of co-operation. Many of them feared the forces of the outer world that were pressing upon their Afrikander way of life. They rallied to General Hertzog's Nationalist Party and in 1924, with the help partially of the British Labor Party, called General Smuts down.

Thus during a lucid interval between the wars when the world seemed to be recovering, General Smuts was in the political wilderness. Early in 1933, just after Hitler had assumed power, he joined hands with General Hertzog to face a dangerous internal and external situation.

Though much the greater man of the two, General Smuts agreed to serve under his old rival. But, again, not all were willing to co-operate with their united party. As the war clouds gathered and the League collapsed, the policies of the various groups took clear shape. Labor held aloof. A small Dominion party of the out-and-out British called for a firm defensive agreement with the other members of the British Commonwealth. A much larger "purified" Nationalist Party demanded a general declaration of neutrality.

General Hertzog, for his part, paid unwonted tribute to the Royal Navy as the guarantor of his country's liberties, just as Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of War, was destined to do on a still darker day and on a grander scale; but he would promise no more than aid to Great Britain as a fellow member of the League in the event of an aggressive attack upon her. But General Smuts declared roundly that South Africa must "stand by Britain," the keystone of the Commonwealth, which was now the sole remaining effective system of collective security. A "Naboth's vineyard" like the Union must have a protector and who should that be but the nation whose fleet was once again "the greatest force for peace in the world"?

When it came to the push in September, 1939, men and parties ran true to form. Hertzog promised indeed to honor the agreement which General Smuts had made with Winston Churchill in 1922 that the King's ships should have use under all circumstances of the vital naval base of Simonstown, in the Cape Peninsula. For the rest, regarding the Polish affair as a matter of purely European concern, he proposed to ignore the war and maintain neutrality. General Smuts, on the contrary, was convinced that Hitler was out for world domination. He must be stopped. Smuts had his way and formed a coalition ministry to see the grim business through.

If ever a man earned the title of Field Marshal it is the man who will always be known to his friends as "the General." General Smuts has been the inspiration of South Africa's war effort at home and in the field. His ministry of United Party, Labor and Dominion men is not a strong one. His parliamentary majority has been increasing slowly, but it is still small. In the country he can rely on the support of English-speaking South Africans and nearly half the Afrikanders, but the support of the non-European majority of the population is less wholehearted than it was in the last war.

Fortunately for General Smuts, the opposition is divided against itself. Its chief bonds of union are hatred of him and the hitherto confident expectation of a German victory. A few would be content with neutrality. The main body aims at an exclusively Afrikander state, in which non-Europeans, British and dissident Afrikanders, would have a small part. The rest are Nazi-minded and even General Hertzog, shortly before his death, declared for the Führer principle. The opposition factions combine to demand a separate peace after every allied reverse and then drift apart again.

The domestic situation is explosive. More responsible Opposition leaders have, indeed, deprecated violence, and General Smuts long ago disarmed the backveld by calling in every rifle and shotgun in the country; but the fact that there has been

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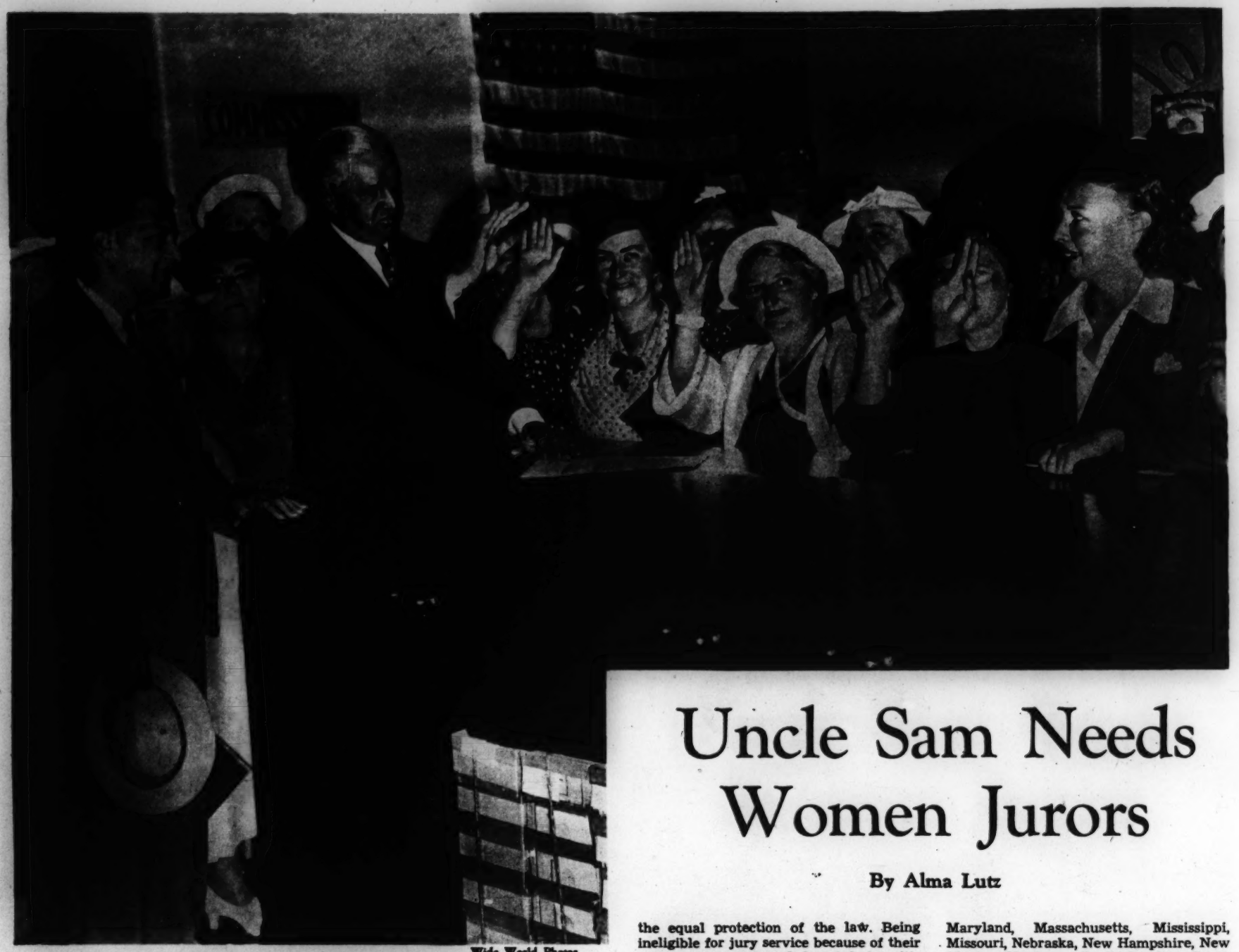

Wide World Photos

NEW YORK WOMEN HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR FITNESS
Commissioner of Jurors Philip P. Germaine Swears in Women Jurors at the Commissioner's Office in Brooklyn, New York

Uncle Sam Needs Women Jurors

By Alma Lutz

"ARE WE GOING to tell our women who have been serving as nurses on Bataan and Corregidor, who have been ferrying planes for the Army, who have been taking men's places in war industries, that they are incapable of being jurors? Not in my opinion," recently declared Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, one of the five women legislators sponsoring a bill making persons of either sex liable for jury service in Massachusetts.

Women legislators have sponsored such bills before and have met only indifference and defeat. But this year the war is on their side, and for the first time in Massachusetts they have advocates among high-ranking officials. Governor Saltonstall's cautiously worded recommendation to the Legislature for revision of jury service during war times is regarded as indicating his support. In addition Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has stated that it is not only archaic but idiotic to deny women the right to serve on juries in Massachusetts. He predicts that justice will function just as well, if not better than it has in the past, when this inevitable reform is placed on the law books of the Commonwealth.

* * *

But even more important than this revival of interest in Massachusetts is the recommendation by a committee of Federal Judges appointed by Chief Justice Stone and headed by District Judge John C. Knox of New York, that federal legislation be enacted to make women eligible as jurors in States where they are now disqualified and to make this service compulsory in the District of Columbia and States where it is now optional.

At last, jury service for women, debated year after year and so long delayed, takes its place as one of the pressing issues facing our country. The calling of men to the Armed Services has alarmingly depleted our reserve of eligible, intelligent jurors with the result that States which have refused to consider jury service for women with any interest or open-mindedness are facing the necessity of recognizing its importance. If we are to preserve our heritage—trial by jury—then our women must be called as jurors.

Women are still disqualified for jury service because of their sex in 21 States. This is hard to understand when we realize that the right to a trial by a jury of one's peers has been jealously guarded by English-speaking men since the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215. This right is guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution of the United States, and yet women are disqualified in almost half of our States. From this we must conclude that under our Constitution women are not yet full-fledged citizens.

* * *

According to the great English jurist, Blackstone, the father of English common law, free and trustworthy human beings were qualified for jury service. Women were excluded because of a "defect of sex." The United States Supreme Court, following in the footsteps of Blackstone, has held that a State cannot bar Negro men from jury service because it would brand them as an inferior class of citizens and deprive them of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, but it has stated further that certain restrictions might be put on jury service, such as limiting it to males. A more recent decision in the Scottsboro case also guaranteed to Negro men the right to a trial by a jury including members of their race.

Thus women alone have been denied the equal protection of the law. Being ineligible for jury service because of their sex, women are branded as inferior citizens, and it follows that when they submit to trial before a male jury, they are being tried by their legal superiors, not their peers.

In only 27 States, barely more than half of our 48 States, in the District of Columbia and Alaska, women can be called for jury service. These States are Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. In 15 of these States women's jury duty is optional. Utah has the honor of being the first State to give its women, in 1898, the right to serve on juries. Washington followed in 1911, then Kansas, Nevada, California, and Michigan. After the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in 1920, women in eight States automatically became eligible for jury duty. Six more States in 1921 made women eligible by legislative enactment. Since then progress has been slow. Since 1927 when the District of Columbia and Rhode Island fell into line—a period of 16 years—only five States, New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Vermont and Montana, have lifted the ban, in spite of perennial campaigns in some of the States and a test case brought before the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

There has been no dissatisfaction with women jurors in States where they serve. Instead they have received high praise from lawyers, judges, and men jurors. What to some looked like a dangerous experiment has proved to be sound democracy, has served the courts and justice well, and has helped women by raising their status as citizens, by increasing their responsibility to their government, and widening their experience.

The States that still withhold jury service from women are Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Every section of the country is included in this list of almost half of our States, north, south, east, west, and middle west.

Lack of favorable action by the Legislatures of these States has been due primarily to indifference and conservatism. In the past men have felt that jury service for women was an unimportant matter which could well be put off from year to year. Conservatives, always opposed to change, have and probably will continue to bring out all the old sentimental arguments which they used against woman suffrage and which they array against every progressive step women take. Others oppose it on one ground or another because they feel sure that with women on juries convictions will be surer and more severe.

* * *

Every objection has been disproved in practice. In 1934 I sent questionnaires to judges and lawyers in States where women serve as jurors asking their candid opinions on jury service for women. They responded overwhelmingly in favor of women jurors. From judges, from attorneys general, from governors of States, and from business men came replies proving that women were not swayed by their emotions any more, if as much, as men, that they were conscientious and intelligent and able to understand the issues involved. Since that time evidence in favor of women jurors has appeared increasingly in the press and in magazine articles.

William Moulton Marston, psychologist and discoverer of the Lie Detector, has said, "Female juries excel male juries, on the average, both in completeness and accuracy—unless the suspect happens to be an especially alluring male. Women are far more patient in working out detailed facts than men. Two of my three

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Tantalum Is a "Magic Metal"

By Malcolm W. Bayley

FORTS IN BOSTON HARBOR TAKE ON A WARLIKE APPEARANCE

Crew at Fort Andrews, Blindfolded to Get the Effect of Night Action, Operate a Listening Aircraft Director

"SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE WEST" of the United States an enormous, brand-new factory is going into action for Uncle Sam and his friends of the United Nations, which, when I passed it a few months ago, was surrounded by a high wire fence guarded by uniformed men carrying rifles. A big sign outside and above the fence read:

PROJECT No. 495

Tantalum Defense Corporation, acting for and in behalf of Defense Plant Corporation, agency of the United States Government.

Tantalum is what it makes, and tantalum is the "magic metal" whose almost fabulous qualities make it invaluable for use in manufacturing electronic tubes. As is well known, the tube commonly used in radio sets has scores of other uses. We used to call it the "electric eye," when it was used to open doors magically without human touch, or start the water spurting from a drinking fountain. Now the tube is used in ways vital to the winning of the war—some of which could only be hinted at until the War and Navy Departments recently released the secrets of radar, radio detecting and ranging device.

But this is the story of tantalum—and Uncle Sam has officially recognized its immense value. The War Production Board, by Order M-156, has decreed that processors or manufacturers may not ship more than one ounce of the metal to any purchaser without an allocating order. Indeed, WPB has restricted tantalum to urgent and essential war uses. All companies manufacturing electronic tubes now have learned the technique of using tantalum and are manufacturing tantalum tubes exclusively for the Government.

How important this is to the winning of the war is obvious when it is realized that this tube utilizes ultra-high-frequency waves, which strike an object and bounce back, so that the distance may be measured by the time interval. Thus these devices detect planes at great distances; they spotted the Japanese bombers 132 miles away on the morning of the Pearl Harbor disaster, but an inexperienced young officer thought they were American.

More than that, they operate through fog and storm, and thus can guide ships and planes. From Great Britain, it is announced that this electronic "magic eye" can spot submarines when they come to the surface to recharge their batteries, even on the darkest night or in fog.

Perhaps the most valuable use to which the high-frequency wave has been put is in aiming and firing antiaircraft and other guns automatically.

Radar, or radio locators as the British call them, made British defenses effective against aircraft during the blitz. The enemy makes use of these devices—communiqués have told of commandos destroying radio locators on the coast of France—and the enemy also had tantalum before the United States entered the war, but both Japanese and German stockpiles are probably very low now.

Wide World Photos

RADIO TUBES BECOME WAR SENTINELS

These Oddly Shaped Glass Globes Are High-Frequency Radio Transmission Tubes Ready for United States Navy Stations. They Make Possible Military Communications Between America's First Line Fighting Ships and Land Stations

The use of tantalum in tubes is perhaps the chief but only one of its many new and important war uses. Perhaps you saw that big advertisement of the Eastman Kodak Company in the magazines a few weeks ago about a new lens that has twice the speed of the fastest lens previously used by the United States Army Air Force. From glass made of tantalum, tungsten, and lanthanum—no sand at all—a lens of such a high index of refraction is produced that aerial photography can "show spots on a cow at 10,000 feet."

Before this, says the Eastman company, the fastest lens used by Army fliers was f/3.5. Now our night fliers are being supplied, as rapidly as possible, with an f/2/5 lens. This means that a photographer in a plane can carry out his mission at a safer height and bring back pictures of an even better quality.

This is a tremendous contribution to the winning of the war. Naturally, the formulas are secret. But, imagine making glass from metal!

Tantalum is an element—officially No. 73. It was so named by Ekeberg, the Swedish physicist, in 1803, because, though it seemed always to be within his grasp, he never succeeded in separating it from the other elements in the ore. Thus it derives its name from Tantalus, the mythological Greek character, sentenced by the gods to stand up to his neck in a lake whose waters always receded when he tried to drink them and above whom hung laden branches which rose beyond his reach when he sought to pluck the fruit.

Two years before, Hatchett, an Englishman, working with a strange, new, black mineral found in Connecticut, noted a new element which he called columbium, because of its origin. Ekeberg found two metals to be invariably closely associated in the ore and he renamed tantalum's sister metal niobium, after Niobe, sister of Tantalus. The ore, called tantalite when tantalum predominates and columbite if columbium predominates, is black, shiny stuff resembling anthracite, but much heavier. Some is found in the United States, but in commercially profitable quantities principally in other continents.

Not until a century after Ekeberg's discovery was tantalum isolated by von Bolton, in Germany. He produced an imperfect powder, rolled it into pellets, and produced tantalum lamp filament wire and small pieces of sheet for dental and surgical instruments. Just prior to World War I, a Berlin firm produced a purer type in solid form, but the war halted all experiments.

In the meantime, Dr. Clarence W. Balke, in the United States, had determined the atomic weight of tantalum and columbium and after the war took up work in the laboratories of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation near Chicago, developing various uses which Frederick L. Hunter, chief engineer of Fansteel's tantalum division, has continued.

But what makes tantalum so sought after, if it is so hard to get, difficult to produce, and costly? Back in the early 1920's the finished metal cost $115 a pound!

The answer is threefold, lying in tantalum's:

1. High melting point—5,162 degrees Fahrenheit. (It must be heated in vacuum; if heated above red heat in the air, it will oxidize to white powder.)

2. Low vapor pressure at high temperatures; that is, it only starts to evaporate, or vaporize, at incandescence in high vacuum.

3. Resistance to chemical attack, almost paralleling that of glass. Being inert to the most troublesome acids, like nitric and hydrochloric, it is ideal for use in the chemical industry.

And why should tantalum be so important in plates and grids for electronic tubes? Because, for one thing, its engineers explain, the high melting point and low vapor pressure make it ideal from the viewpoint of long life. But more than that—and this is one of its unique "magical" properties—it possesses the ability to take up and hold at high temperatures gases which may be liberated from any other portion of the lamp inside the bulb.

Part-Time Orphans of War Industry

By Dorothy Bird Nyswander

Regional Supervisor of War Public Services, Federal Works Agency, Region No. 1

A WELL-BALANCED LUNCHEON, JUST LIKE MOTHER'S

AN AMATEUR CLAY MODELER PRACTICES HIS ART

CHILDREN CHOOSE THEIR OWN PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN WOMEN are way up front in industry's battle-line helping to win the war. Vast numbers of others, as many as 6,000,000, could be recruited in 1943 for war work and its war-connected services to augment last year's nearly 13,000,000 women wage earners, the Department of Labor has estimated. Where women enter industry in such history-making numbers, and when these women happen to have families, a whole phalanx of problems arises calling for all the resources, good will, tact and constructive imagination of war-impacted communities.

And so with women moving into the arduous jobs of mill and plant, factory and yard, wharf and rail-siding to augment industry's mounting hunger for man-power, and to release the men folk for the other front lines—and with the attendant dislocations in normal family life, what of the children?

One of the most salient of all the urgent problems growing out of the war effort is the care of children of these working mothers. We are mindful of an inescapable responsibility to this up-coming generation to whom we must pass on such a world as the war leaves us—and we do not know with certainty what sort of a world this will be. At its best it will call for a generation that is lucid in will; sane, sound, and tight-sinewed in mind and body; indoctrinated, perhaps, with a realistic philosophy of faith, freedom, security and courage.

There is scant time left for straining at theories or pedagogical concepts. Baby-tending, as one superintendent of schools objected, was no part of the public school system. But this statement was made before he had seen children, frightened and bewildered, loitering until dark around locked schoolhouse doors; and he had been hearing of a dozen youngsters "bedded-down" in a neighbor's kitchen until parents returned from their shift at the war plant; his teachers had told him, too, of 7- and 8-year-olds bringing toddling brothers and sisters to school with them because they could not be left alone.

* * *

And so from his experience this superintendent of schools awoke suddenly to a conviction that the imperative war job for his Board of Education, and for every principal in his school system, was to take care of the youngsters whose mothers are keeping the production lines moving. It is a story that could be repeated in uncounted war-impacted communities in every state of our Union.

It is to the Boards of Education, with the advice and help of other community groups, that the Federal Works Agency looks to set up the war nurseries and child care centers for these part-time orphans of war industry. The President has approved allotments of Lanham Act funds to more than 1,000 Boards of Education to assist in the cost of maintenance and operation of such child-care facilities, and a long line of pending applications from other School Boards awaits Federal approval. The Federal Govern-

SONG-TIME AND RHYTHM PRACTICE HOLD THE ATTENTION

GAMES AND CRAFTS LIGHTEN A LONG DAY

PAINTING IS FUN AND MIGHT REVEAL TALENT

ment is ready to meet 50 per cent of the cost of operation where the need for child care is war-induced.

A Providence, R. I., mother wrote this letter:

"I am sincerely hoping there will be something you can do for the many mothers in my neighborhood who would not only be glad to be defense workers but who are in need of work. At present I am unemployed for the simple reason that up to this time I have been taking my child to Cranston before starting for work and calling for her evenings.

"I must confess that it was a terrible ordeal not only for the child but for myself, as I had to get up at 5 a. m. to get the baby and myself ready, and by the time I would reach the end of the street I would have to stand in the cold, rain or shine, for a streetcar.

"I have had to do this since my little one was eight months old, but now I have just had to give it up. . . . It seems almost a sin to know that I am surrounded by defense plants which need my particular skill, but because of lack of accommodations for my little girl I am helpless."

The President has approved a contribution of $102,000 in Lanham Act funds to assist in the cost of operating war nurseries and child care centers in 14 heavily industrialized Rhode Island communities. They will be operated under the supervision of the State Director of Education, and the Federal allotment represents 50 per cent of the estimated cost of operation through next June.

Here is a statement attached to the application from the school authorities of Perry, Houston County, Georgia:

"The present heavy employment of women at the Warner Robins Air Depot is expected to increase until it totals 50 to 60 per cent of the total employment. The Colonel of the Air Corps, commanding, states that among the women now employed there have been resignations, irregularities, and absenteeism due to lack of facilities for the care of their children. The Air Depot has requested the Department of Education of Perry to provide the facilities needed to give this care. This project provides for five centers to serve 250 preschool children and 125 school-age children."

This one comes from Seneca, Ill.:

"The population of Seneca, which was 1,235 in 1940, has increased to an estimated 9,000. Women have replaced men in the service industries of the town and some of the women are employed in the shipyards. However, the need for child-care facilities is due in large part to the fact that many war workers are living in one-room Federal housing units and trailer camps where it is impossible for men on night shifts to obtain proper rest if young children must remain in the homes during the day. The shipbuilding company states a definite loss of operating efficiency in the night shift is observed as a result of these conditions."

Both of these applications were approved by the President.

A great many women have gone into war work becaues of a patriotic desire to make a definite contribution to the winning of the war. Many wives have been impelled by sheer economic necessity when incomes of their soldier-husbands will not meet family needs. Also there are communities into which additional workers cannot be brought because there is no housing for them and no adequate facilities for transportation. In such areas it has been necessary to mobilize the entire potential local labor supply for the war effort and industry has been obliged to hire any woman willing and strong enough to work. A large portion of these women have children from 2 to 14 and in some instances, where mothers are working on night shifts, war nurseries are operating on a 24-hour basis.

* * *

Children who have found it difficult to reach school at 9 a. m. could be reminded that these are war times and that for thousands of youngsters the school day starts as early as 6 a. m., and lasts 12 hours, six days a week.

Here is a typical war nursery schedule of a preschool child (2 to 5 years) of a war-working mother:

6:30 a. m.—Arrival of children, inspection, nap, toileting, breakfast (cereal and milk), quiet play, glass of water.

8:45 a. m. (children divided into two age groups)—Older group, outdoor activity; younger group, indoor activity with blocks, creative and housekeeping equipment, books, etc.

9:30 a. m.—Toileting, rest on cot, mid-morning lunch (cod liver oil and fruit juices).

9:50 a. m.—Older group, indoor activity; younger group, outdoor activity.

10:40 a. m.—Older group, music; younger group, stories, poems, conversations.

10:55 a. m.—Toileting, glass of water. Older group, stories, poems, conversations.

11:15 a. m.—Quiet play, washing, combing of hair.

11:45 a. m.—Dinner.

12:30 p. m.—Books, toileting, brushing of teeth, glass of water; preparation for nap time; nap.

2:30 p. m.—Dressing, toileting, mid-afternoon lunch (crackers and milk).

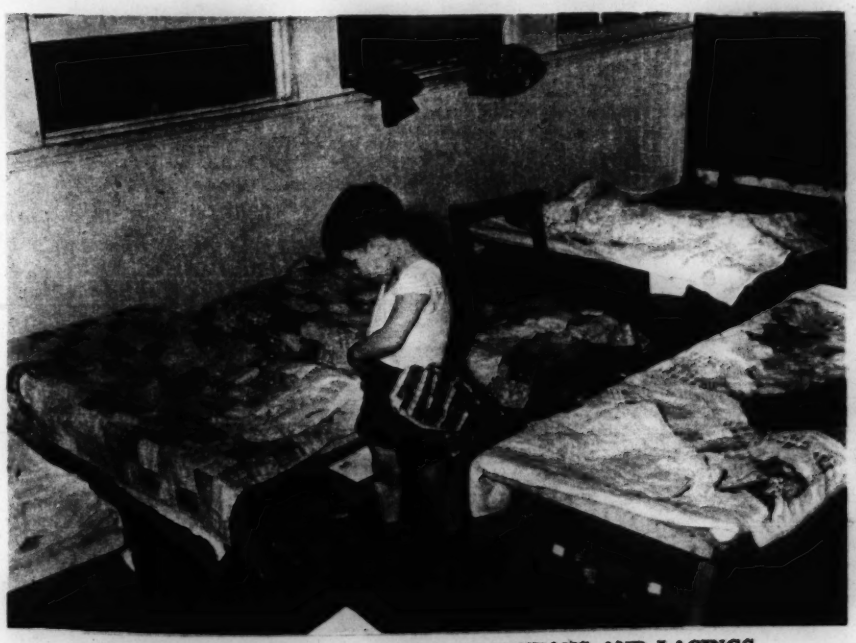
3 p. m.—Outdoor activity, both groups.

4:30 p. m.—Toileting, indoor quiet activity, stories, music.

6:30 p. m.—Closing.

For children of school age, 6 to 14, the day-care centers will provide before and after school care, timed to the working hours of their mothers, and, in some instances, lunches and noonday care. The mothers pay a fee for this care for the children. Standards fixed generally by the State educational authorities govern the operation of nurseries and centers.

At the head of all of the war public services of the Federal Works Agency is Mrs. Florence Kerr, former assistant commissioner in charge of WPA services, and now assistant to Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator.



NAP-TIME INCLUDES PRACTICE IN BUTTONS AND LACINGS

THE STORY HOUR IS A HAPPY, ABSORBING TIME

Among the New Books

Medieval Musical Notation

The Notation of Polyphonic Music, 900-1600, by Willi Apel. Cambridge, Mass.: The Medieval Academy of America.

POLYMATHEIA, the Muse of great learning, is not silent even in the midst of wars, and it is a source of profound intellectual gratification to note the appearance of Mr. Apel's volume on medieval musical notation, the first on the subject in the English language.

Mr. Apel, an eminent German scholar, now in the United States, possesses the ability to express himself in lucid English prose that many a native-born scholar might well envy. The material of the book is presented in a comprehensive survey, leaving nothing unexplained. One can judge the immensity of Mr. Apel's labors from an inconspicuous footnote on page 186, in which the author refers to his solution of a particularly knotty musical puzzle presented by a manuscript from the Krasinski Library in Warsaw.

For the medieval scholars delighted in adorning their manuscripts with mystifying instructions (such as, for instance, "Alpha is Omega," which is to say that the singer should read his part backwards), and often the task of transcribing such manuscripts is as difficult as breaking an international code.

Musical notation, far from being subsidiary to music as art, often determined the evolution of musical forms. The emergence, in the thirteenth century, of Ars Nova, the New Art, is unthinkable without the concomitant regulation of note values. The great diversity of notational means in the early centuries was eventually reduced to the two fundamental rhythmic formulae, triple and duple time. As a parallel development, the many medieval modes gave way to our familiar scales, the major and the minor.

The long-range view of the history of musical notation provides interesting observations of a general nature. In the early centuries, the note values were large, conducive to slow and stately musical phrasing. Our half-note was the smallest division of the early notation, and in England it still retains its medieval name, the minim. Shorter divisions were introduced in the classical era. Mr. Apel notes Beethoven's curious employment of longer notes in a quick tempo, and shorter notes in a slow tempo, so that a half-note in one section often equals a sixteenth-note in another. Incidentally, the smallest divisions used by Beethoven are one-hundred-and-twenty-eight notes. There is no record of any composer's ever having used the next division. The two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth notes.

An interesting survival of medieval notation is the signature for 4/4 time, that looks like the capital letter C. It is the vestige of a semicircle, signifying binary, or double time. When it is crossed by a vertical line, it becomes double quick time, or alla breve of the sixteenth-century Italian theorists.

Mr. Apel notes the points of contrast between medieval musicians and contemporary modern composers. The composers of the pre-classical period were much freer in the use of rhythm than the classics. As Mr. Apel wisely remarks: "Nothing is more obstructive to an understanding of fourteenth and fifteenth century polyphony (or, by the way, to the introduction of true polyphony into modern music) than that concept of rhythm which is embodied in the person of the orchestral conductor who directs all the players with one unifying beat." There are, however, some modern orchestral scores in which the instrumental parts are written in different time-signatures, and which cannot be conducted in an ordinary way.

"The Notation of Polyphonic Music" is excellently printed. It contains 88 facsimile reproductions of medieval manuscripts, and most of these reproductions have never before appeared in print. A pictorially attractive specimen is the "Musical Heart" on page 427, in which the staves are arranged in the shape of the heart, with the use of red notes in place of the black ones. In the Appendix, all these musical examples are given in the author's transcription into modern notation.

Mr. Apel's book is almost devoid of errors and misprints. Those few that have escaped the careful proofreading are noted in the list of Errata at the end of the book. On page 100, maximodus perfectus, as is obvious from the preceding paragraph on the same page, should be corrected to maximodus imperfectus.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

Victoria at Close Range

Henry Ponsonby, by Arthur Ponsonby. London: Macmillan. 21s. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Wings of Destiny, by the Marquess of Londonderry. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

LORD PONSONBY'S FATHER, Sir Henry Ponsonby, served as Prince Albert's Equerry in 1856, and saw war at first hand in the Crimea. He became Private Secretary to Queen Victoria in 1870, in spite of strong opposition, which centered upon his radical opinions. The duties of Private Secretary called for many diverse qualities, including tact of a high order. On one occasion, for example, he was instructed to reprove a young Lady-in-Waiting whom the Queen judged to be too heavily made up.

His official memoranda were often couched in a breezy phraseology unusual in formal documents of the Victorian era. For example, writing to Randall Davidson, later Archbishop of Canterbury, and then Dean of Windsor, he says: "Do we officially believe in Purgatory? Canon Lubbock of Ely wrote a book about the future state. He apparently knows all about it. He states that the Queen has expressed herself warmly in favor of his book (??). And so wants to send another."

These memoirs give an extraordinary impression of the liveliness and vitality of Queen Victoria. There was no point too small for her attention. She was especially hard on bad handwriting. In 1881 the youthful Lord Carmarthen, who was acting as assistant secretary at the Colonial Office, sent her an official letter, on which she commented severely:

"The Queen cannot help drawing Sir Henry's attention to this atrocious and disgraceful writing for a young nobleman. Sir Henry shd. write to someone saying the Queen thinks he shd. . . . improve his writing to become distinct. It is too dreadful. What would Lord Palmerston have said!"

The odd thing is that, although Carmarthen's writing was not copperplate, it was at least legible, while the Queen's own note took 15 minutes to decipher.

In 1872 she became very indignant about "the Regent's Park Canal being so dirty." In 1893 a painter asked leave to engrave one of the pictures he painted for the Queen, and her Minute to Sir Henry read: "Certainly not. They are not good and he is very pushing." A "well-known lady" inquired if her daughter might write an article on the Royal Mews and Kennels. The Queen observed: "This is a dreadful and dangerous woman. She better take the facts from the other papers."

Such was the lively character of the august lady with whom Sir Henry had to deal. Historical material for her later career is not plentiful, and this biography, which is full of entertaining things, helps to fill up many a lacuna.

Lord Londonderry's "Wings of Destiny" is the work of a much misunderstood man. Lord Londonderry has been bitterly condemned as an appeaser of Hitler—a serious charge, which, however, can be brought against some of those now most gallantly resisting the Nazis. On the other hand, he is largely responsible for the existence of the RAF as a separate force under its own command.

In this the RAF differs from the Luftwaffe. In the Battle of Britain, trained to fight alone, it had a decisive mastery over the German air force, more accustomed to cooperation with an accompanying land army.

Lord Londonderry, humanly enough, now and again displays some querulousness over the criticisms that have been leveled at him, but his book is a highly interesting account of an influential career.

HAROLD HOBSON

Factors of Democracy

Science, Philosophy, and Religion: Third Symposium. New York: Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion in Their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life, Inc. $3.

THIS VOLUME presents in permanent form the papers read and discussed at the third annual conference on science, philosophy, and religion, held at Columbia University, New York, during August, 1942. As was the case with the reports of the two previous conferences which we reviewed in these columns following their publication, the present symposium represents the opinions and findings of many different scholars, each outstanding in his own field, each prepared to contribute his experience to the outlining of factors viewed as necessary or advisable for the establishment of the democratic way of life upheld by the United Nations.

The keynote of the symposium may well be expressed in the words of Professor Ferré of Andover Newton Theological School, who reminds us that "this is no day for self-sufficiency in professional fragmentation and in isolationist specialization"; especially at a time when, as Dr. Brightman of Boston Univeristy observes, "Democracy is threatened spiritually from within at least as seriously as it is threatened physically from without."

As in previous years, stress is laid by various contributors upon the value of democracy of sound educational policies and principles. Dr. Ginzberg of Columbia University, in particular, sees the danger of substituting "so-called 'practical' courses" for mathematics and other basic subjects; and while Mr. Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority upholds from practical experience the necessity of specialization, he feels that still more can be accomplished through the close co-operation of such specialized workers.

Mention is made elsewhere of the important problem of freedom in education, and it is shown that while, in a sense, freedom of thought would be achieved by presenting, let us say, Naziism, Fascism, and Democracy to students, leaving them to take their choice without reasoned guidance from the teacher, the way would thus be left open to actual loss of freedom by those who elected to espouse Naziism or Fascism in place of Democracy. In short, it is argued, there should be "freedom within a democratic frame of reference."

In various passages the dangers and limitations of nationalism and exclusive sovereignty are stressed, and while Dr. Bryson of Columbia warns us against what he aptly terms "cultural parochialism," Professor Sorokin of Harvard offers the Golden Rule as "the best formula for a good democracy" that he has found.

In tune with the peace plans now in formulation in many quarters, Dr. MacIver of Columbia reiterates the importance of winning the peace, remarking epigrammatically that "war is reciprocal destruction, peace is reciprocal construction," and adding that we "must be ready to curb revenge and hate" if we desire "abiding peace."

Toward the close of the volume an interesting series of chapters stresses the value and significance of art and music in the social structure. For example, Olga Samaroff Stokowski, discussing "The Art Music of Western Civilization," notes that the answers to a brief questionnaire submitted to the wardens of "a number of leading penal institutions in the United States" showed that 85 per cent of the inmates had had no kind of musical education, and that "wherever a small number of musically educated inmates were to be found, their crimes were never crimes of violence." Thus William Congreve's often misquoted words, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," receive additonal confirmation 250 years later.

To give within the limits of a brief review any adequate representation of the wealth of important material presented by the numerous contributing authorities is all but impossible. Like its predecessors, the book should be widely read as presenting a significant cross section of enlightened contemporary thought.

T. L. L.

Laugh and Like

A Treasury of British Humor, edited by Morris Bishop. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.

A Treasury of the Familiar, edited by Ralph L. Woods New York: Macmillan. $3.

THE "TREASURY" of humor begins with a witty Irish report, from the seventh century, of "Proceedings of the Great Bardic Association." Chaucer is represented by parts of the "Wife of Bath's Tale" and her boisterous comments on her husbands. The final selection in the volume, a piece by Eliot Crawshay-Williams, entitled "Bombed," is not so much funny as illustrative of the usefulness of a sense of humor on the part of the bombed-out and the rescue squads. The book has one serious omission, that of the verses of Mr. Bishop himself.

From the anthology compiled by Mr. Woods one gathers that the average American is well read and has a catholic taste in literature. It has in it, we are informed, "only those poems, prose passages, songs, quotations, ditties, speeches, Limericks, historical documents, dramatic scenes, letters, episodes and incidents that are familiar to all Americans." A little bit of nearly everything and nearly everybody.

A new Modern Library Giant is Sigmund Spaeth's "Guide to Great Orchestral Music," a companion volume to "The Metropolitan Opera Guide."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Dr. Freeman Shows Us the 'Private Hargrove' of the Confederacy

The Life of Johnny Reb, by Bell Irvin Wiley. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.75.
Decisive Battles of the U. S. A., by Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller. New York: Harper. $4.
Morgan and His Raiders, by Cecil Fletcher Holland. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Grant of Appomattox, by William E. Brooks. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.

DR. DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN, distinguished scholar and historian, has given us an intimate picture of the commanding officers of the Confederate Army; now Bell Irvin Wiley, head of the department of history of the University of Mississippi, takes us into the very consciousness of the "Private Hargrove" of 1861-65 below the Potomac. We learn, through the medium of thousands of letters and diaries scanned by the author, that this boy in butternut and gray enjoyed much the same impulses and feelings as the lads scattered today in Africa, New Guinea, Australia, and India.

He was homesick and he missed his girl; he missed "Maw's" cooking, too, and the featherbed. He didn't really want to kill or be killed any more than thousands of just such youngsters today—but he felt, like them, that he "had a job to do." Still he hated war, after he once got to see and feel what it was. "Oh, that I never could behold such a sight again!" wrote one of them after his first battle. "To think of it, among civilized people, killing one another like beasts!"

There were all sorts in this man's army — planters and hillbillies, moonshiners, convicts, and theological students, men of supreme courage, and habitual skulkers. They drank liquor and were frequently accomplished thieves—an acquirement forced upon them because of an inadequate commissariat—but it is Professor Wiley's opinion, based on Confederate correspondence and records, that there was comparatively little immorality among them.

♦ ♦ ♦

The chief difference between the common soldier of the Confederacy and the "buck private" of the 1943 A. E. F. seems to be that today's soldier is much more literate. Indeed, the War Between the States gave the middle and lower strata of Southern society an opportunity to become articulate for the first time. "Johnny Reb" groaned about the food, what there was of it; praised and "cussed" his officers by turns, fought like a fiend when he had to, indulged in organized snowball fights in winter quarters, begged for letters from home, complained, nursing his aching feet, avoided doctors like the plague, and looked with abhorrence upon hospitals. "No doubt they were justified," comments the author. Yet in spite of it all, he fought on—but not from choice. Wrote one Alabamian:

> sister i wan to come home worse than i ever did be fore but when times gets better i will tri to come home thare has ben a grate menny soddiers running away lately but i don't want to go that way if i can get home any other way. . . .

Professor Wiley is to be congratulated upon his good taste in editing. The book is one no student of the Civil War period will want to do without.

♦ ♦ ♦

Major General Fuller's chief point in his book is that the world continues to fail to profit by the lessons and experiences of its wars. This military history of the United States by a distinguished British authority is included in this review of books on the Civil War because half its pages are devoted to that struggle. Whereas out of the American Revolution emerged a new political theory, out of the Civil War came a new military theory—and both were ignored by Europe and the world in general, says the author.

Lee, writes the general, quoting Rhodes, in all essentials resembled Washington and belonged to the eighteenth century—the agricultural age of history. Sherman, however, and to a lesser extent Grant, Sheridan, and other Northern generals belonged to the industrial revolution.

"So far as the war is concerned," declares General Fuller, analytically and without a trace of rancor, "Sherman must forever rank as the first of the modern totalitarian generals. He universalized war, waged it on his enemy's people and not only on armed men, and made terror the linchpin of his strategy. To him, more than to any other man, must be attributed the hatred that grew out of this war, a hatred that is not dead even today."

But, if Sherman was a plunderer, what about John Hunt Morgan, the resourceful Confederate raider, whom the Union press called robber, pillager, and even guerrilla? Cecil Holland, now a captain in the Army Air Corps, was a Chattanooga newspaperman when he came upon a treasure trove of Morgan papers and letters, which had been collected by the Confederate general's wife. From these and other original sources he has drawn a definitive biography, not merely of a raider chieftain, but of a highly imaginative leader, gifted with a natural ability to command and an understanding of strategy. Captain Holland has recaptured the thrills of the Kentucky cavalryman and his companions, including their escape from the Ohio State Penitentiary, where they had been imprisoned like convicts. A romantic figure, this dashing "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy."

♦ ♦ ♦

Dr. William E. Brooks, like General Fuller, feels it is helpful in times of crisis to look back and remember that there have been crises before and that we have survived them. Like Mrs. Miniver, looking into her rear-vision mirror as she drove, he feels "you cannot successfully navigate the future unless you keep always framed beside it a small, clear image of the past."

Lee was the paladin, a leader whom men eagerly followed, but Grant was "a common man," says the author of this military biography, and this plodder, this unpretentious, silent man was perhaps the only military leader in the North who saw the war as a whole and who, in the words of General Fuller, which Dr. Brooks quotes, executed, through Sherman, "a right-flank wheel of over a thousand miles extending over three years in time," to bring about the enemy's destruction. The parallel in today's global war is obvious. Dr. Brooks ends his story with Appomattox, and the title he has given it, "Grant of Appomattox," like "Kitchener of Khartoum," is an appropriate one for his hero. M. W. B.

The World of Poetry

THE DRAWINGS are better than the poems in "A Generation Risen," by John Masefield and Edward Seago (New York: Macmillan. $3), which was noticed in these columns on Feb. 27, soon after the English edition (Collins) appeared. The effort, the Poet Laureate explains in his introduction, is "not so much a record as a tribute to some of the young people who have come forward to save the nation in her danger."

His rhymes would appear to have been composed to accompany Mr. Seago's sketches of young men and women of England, in their various war jobs and activities. Soldiers in railway stations, on sentry duty, at play; parents and wives wishing the men good-bye; a destroyer crew disembarking, and other such subjects, are taken from today's routine.

The remoteness of the idiom is nowhere better illustrated than in the piece about women workers, containing the line:

> The stubborn glebe with ploughs they clove.

And we wish the publishers would let Mr. Masefield alone. Fortunately, most people are sufficiently acquainted with his earlier writing to refrain from judging him by the jingles with his name attached to them which have been appearing during the past few years. When this truly distinguished poet is mentioned, the rewarding thing to do is to get out his collected works and read over again those great narratives such as "Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," "The Widow in the Bye Street," and "Reynard the Fox."

From the last-mentioned let us pick from almost any stanza, in passing, and we get lines of quality, like the following:

> The shoulder shut the scene away.
> From the Gallows Hill to the Tineton Copse
> There were ten ploughed fields like ten full stops,
> All wet red clay where a horse's foot
> Would be swathed, feet thick, like an ash-tree root
> The fox raced on, on the headlands firm. . . .

How expectantly we turn, when we want poems of the sea, to Mr. Masefield's "Salt-Water Ballads." How joyously we renew our acquaintance with "Sea-Fever" and its rolling:

> I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
> And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
> And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
> And a grey mist on the sea's face and a grey dawn breaking.

War or no war, Mr. Masefield owes his world nothing, but that world for a good many years now has been deeply indebted to him.

PEARL STRACHAN

From a New Novelist

The Wind and the Rain, by Joyce Horner. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

THIS NEW NOVEL by a new writer may look small and it may look, at first glance, slight; but actually it is neither. The first impression is due to the fact that the book has been manufactured in conformity with Government regulations in regard to the use of paper and other materials, giving the whole a somewhat humbler appearance.

The second impression is subtler; for, behind a simple and guileless style, there is discernible much writing skill. Having no plot worth speaking of, making no least mention of World War No. 2 or of other harassments of modern living, it yet won the Doubleday, Doran-Curtis Brown Writer's Conference prize in 1942. Reading it, one comes gradually to understand why.

This is frankly the story of Marian Townsend, living in a little town in the north of England, a quite ordinary girl—not in the least intellectual or clever, just wholesome and normal and apple-cheeked; and it is the story, also, of Nickie Nicolson, who, truth to tell, had none of these excellent qualifications. They began by journeying to school in the same 8:18 train. There were other boys and girls, plenty of them, but Nickie and Marian were always conscious of each other.

It was like that for all the first part of their lives and, one assumes, it went on like that for longer, although Miss Horner stops recounting their lives when her two characters were hardly more than 30. Marian was average and Nickie was quite exceptional; anyone would have said they had nothing to link them together. And yet there was a chain—even if one could not have laid a finger upon its tautness.

Nickie's family moved away from that Yorkshire town when he and Marian were still children; so they saw little of each other for years. Yet they were aware; and they met, now and then, in the strangest places: on shipboard going to New York, on a high moor from which a dangerous path led to the top of Mickelfell. And, of course, Marian went occasionally to see Nickie play in a London theater; for Nickie was an actor—only she could not quite be sure whether Nickie was playing Hamlet or only being himself, the two were so easily confused where Nickie was concerned.

Several times it seemed that they would marry, but each time the crisis was imminent, Nickie's fickleness and Marian's stability and good sense warded off the mistake. The book leaves us with Nickie returning to London and a dubious stage career—for what would he do if he did not act?—and Marian, we know, will marry good Doctor Farrar, who was her sort of person precisely.

It is as simple as that. Simple, in a way, but rich and subtle at the same time. Miss Horner has a merciful touch; she knows what to say, what to leave her public to fill in for themselves. Her chief skill lies in characterization; for these are all real people. We believe in them and accept them at her valuation. And how she knows her background, too: Oxford, the cricket match, shipboard, even Canada where Marian ran away to teach school for one unhappy interval. It is significant that such a novel could win a prize today, and reassuring. One looks forward eagerly to the next novel from the pen of Miss Horner. M. W.

The Book Window

Championship Checkers, by Arthur Reisman (American Photography, $1.50). Treatise by a master of the game on the method he calls the Pioneer System, wherein several general lines of play are brought into a relationship.

Keith, Old Master of California, by Brother Cornelius, F. S. C. (Putnams, $5). An exhaustive study of the life and work of the noted American painter, William Keith.

Mountains, by Carrol Lane Fenton and Mildred Adams Fenton (Doubleday, Doran, $2.50). An account for the layman, with photographs and diagrams, of the rocky formation in the western part of the United States and Canada.

Sell Your Photographs, by Eugene Wyble (American Photography, $2). A manual of instruction and advice for camera workers who hope to make something of a profession of photography.

Good Neighbors, by Walter Rose (Macmillan, $2.75). Life in a remote English village, about 50 years ago: its quaint characters, its handicrafts, its work and play. A quiet and sober little book, filled with an old-fashioned charm.

Drawing the RAF, by Eric Kennington (Oxford, $3). A powerful collection of portraits in color and monochrome of the daring flight officers of Britain. With an introduction by Sir Ronald Storrs.

The Army Life, by Private E. J. Kahn, Jr. (Simon & Schuster, $1.75). Articles, reprinted mostly from The New Yorker and The New Republic, on the United States Army as it strikes a newmade soldier.

War Pictures by British Artists (Oxford, $1.75). Four well-printed booklets containing the pictures of 15 painters of note, depicting the Army, the RAF, the Blitz, and war at sea.

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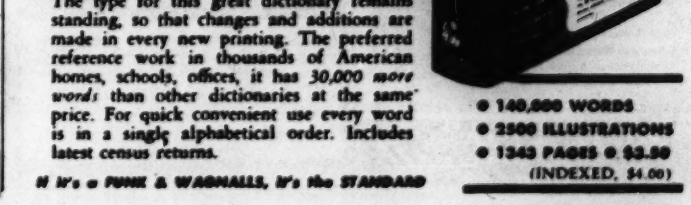
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..The Art of War in the Jungle

(Continued from Page 2)

It was early in the fighting and our troops were rather inexperienced. Two of our companies began to fall back, leaving a third with its two flanks exposed.

This trick was met by careful study of Japanese accent, always present, and by using passwords with syllables which are difficult for the Japanese to pronounce.

It was found necessary also to address our officers by their nicknames, and to leave off rank insignia. If a Japanese could identify an officer, he would make him the target in preference to a rating.

Sometimes Japanese would don American helmets, thereby presenting a familiar silhouette at night to aid in infiltration. They would run from tree to tree to create the illusion of large numbers when they were not present. It was a common occurrence for the enemy to follow our communication lines, thus discovering the position of key posts. But this was frustrated by planting booby traps along the lines.

* * *

All these tactics were simple, designed to trick our troops. Any of them could be easily overcome with a little skill and practice. At first contact they appeared superhuman, but as was often the case, with the shedding of a little light on the "trick" it became impotent.

The Japanese sniper bogy was an example of highly overrated danger. There were some snipers, placed in trees generally to cover the approach to ground gun positions. But they were few and far between, and could be easily disposed of by using patrols operating on that particular mission after the sniper had been by-passed.

Where the Japanese exhibited genuine skill—though by no means remarkable—was in the adaptation of their equipment to requirements of light weight and practicality in the jungle. The Japanese soldier wears camouflage suits, uniforms dyed green, has wrap-around leggings, nets for helmets to facilitate camouflage with grass, water purifiers, cleaning rods attached to the rifle, and a muzzle cover for each gun. They wear sneakers for night stalking—an important piece of equipment now adopted by our raiders. Their machine guns were self-cleaning and self-oiling with each round—a necessity in the jungle.

Japanese troops were also equipped with a very effective knee-mounting mortar which fired all-purpose hand grenades, with a range of from 50 to 650 yards. This, like other elements of their equipment, could profitably find a counterpart in our own equipment. The mortar, for instance, is a necessary complement to our own 81mm mortar, fitting in between it and the automatic hand rifle. Japanese troops were ofter furnished with portable radio apparatus suitable for communications while operating behind our lines.

Naturally, American jungle fighting methods which have been evolved since Guadalcanal must, for the most part, remain in the "secret" dossiers of the Army and Marines. But a few elementary lessons can be reviewed.

Emphasis on individual training is the most important. Men must be trained to operate independently, cut off from continuous instruction and orders from their superior officers. Each trooper must learn to be sufficient unto himself, versed in use of the compass, and equipped materially and mentally to operate for extended periods away from his comrades and officers.

Need for this was particularly stressed by Col. Merritt A. Edson, commanding officer of the Fifth Marines, who states: "If I had to train my regiment over again, I would stress small groups training and the training of the individual even more than we did when we were in training."

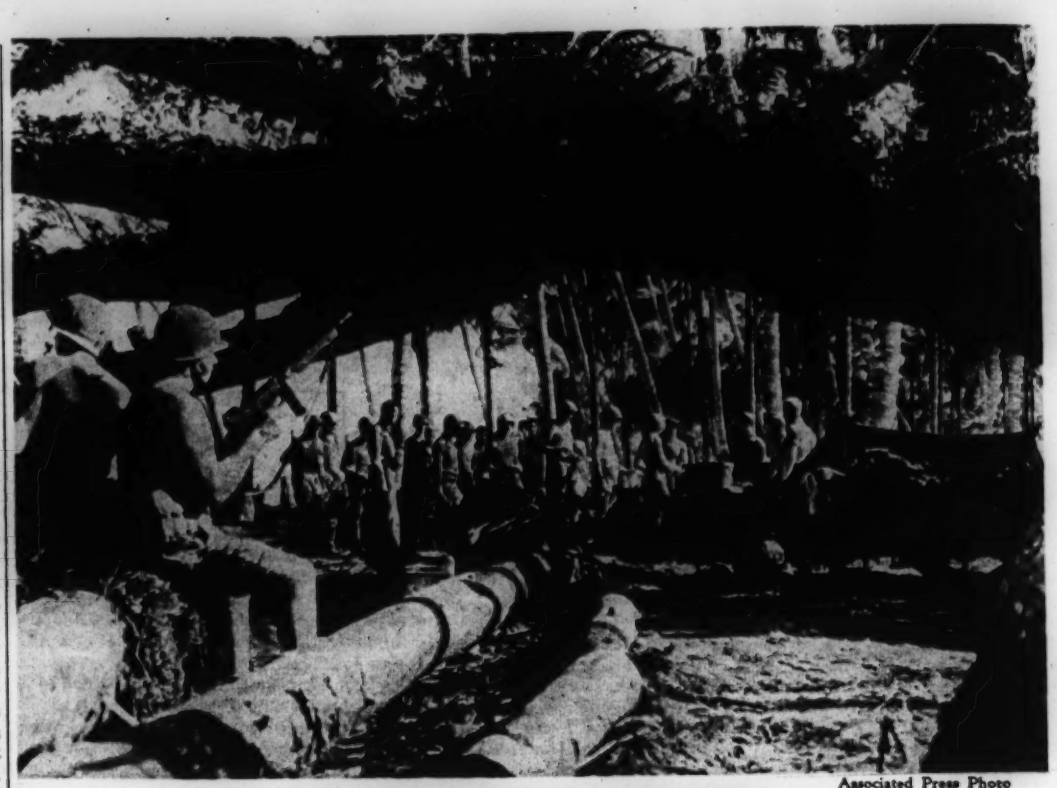
Small details were found necessary in training; study of enemy ballistic sounds, ability to walk through the jungle without making noise, practice in stalking.

Careful study of our own jungle equipment is still being made, with a view to lightening weight and increasing practicability. Our uniforms, for instance, were often found to be too heavy for the heat of the jungle. Field shoes were found to be too stiff, and insufficient pockets provided in clothing.

Water purifiers will probably be introduced for each trooper, along with "walkie-talkie" radios for some units, camouflage suits, a more practical hand weapon, and a fighting knife of suitable dimensions.

Countless changes in training have been adopted and put into use, among troops in the area but removed from the front. Combat lessons are still being studied and restudied on the basis of actual experience here on Guadalcanal.

But with all these innovations, the most powerful weapon yet devised against the enemy in the jungle, whether it be in the Solomons or. Burma, is knowledge. Knowledge and understanding of Japanese fighting tactics can do more to instil confidence and bring victory than any other one factor. The next campaign will prove this, just as the Marines proved it in their greatest campaign to date, around Henderson Field.



Associated Press Photo

DINNERTIME SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA

United States Soldiers Are Served in the Jungle While Armed Guards Keep Watch for Lurking Enemies

.. The Voice of South Africa

(Continued from Page 5)

no rebellion, as there was in 1914, is due largely to his patience, a display of this crowning political and military virtue, which has surprised his friends. He has made no attempt to suppress his opponents wholesale. The discreet internment of rash individuals has been enough. Only one man has been executed for sabotage, and he was condemned not by court-martial but by civilian judges administering the law of the land.

General Smuts has had his reward. The Union has been able to put its undissipated strength into war. South Africa was the quickest off the mark of all Dominions, for not only was it more conscious than the others of external and internal perils but it had a Prime Minister who saw the world situation as a whole and had a gift for getting things done. Thanks to years of eyewash by a Teutophile Defence Minister, the Union's defense system in 1939 had to be built up almost from the foundation: yet when Italy entered the war the South African airmen were over Somaliland in an instant.

Since then they have done fully half the light bombing and much of the fighter work, also, for the famous Eighth Army, as far west as Tripoli. Two fine divisions of infantry — a considerable force from such a small and divided people — supplemented by non-Europeans in more or less noncombatant capacities have fought their way from end to end of Mussolini's revived Roman empire. Other Union troops have long been keeping a friendly eye (from a distance) upon the Portuguese harbor of Delagoa Bay and have shared in the occupation of Vichy Madagascar.

* * *

Nor is this all. To an increasing degree, South Africa has become a source of supply and a repair shop for the armies of the United Nations in Africa and the Near and Middle East. Her hospitals, set in a land whose climate is among the finest in the world, have succored thousands of their wounded; she has given refuge to women and children from every scene of war, east of Suez; her port towns have lavished hospitality on countless allied fighting men on their way round the Cape of Good Hope.

From a strategic point of view those ports have been the Union's greatest contribution to the cause of the United Nations. Maybe the British and United States Governments know what Eire's neutrality has cost the United Nations; they would be hard put to estimate what South Africa's freely-chosen belligerency has given them. No one can say whether a neutral Hertzogite Union could in practice have honored the Simonstown naval agreement. What is certain is that General Smuts' South Africa has enabled the Royal Navy to patrol the seas from Zanzibar to Sierra Leone, with an easy mind and under cover of South African coastal aircraft for much of the way. Isn't it equally certain that the United Nations could never have maintained huge armies covering the Suez Canal, the Caucasus oilfields and the approaches to India without the unhampered use of South African ports? The voyage from the English Channel to Port Said is 13,000 miles, two months out and two months back.

* * *

South Africa's harbors are strung out on either side of the half-way line, and there are no other allied harbors for a long way to the North. Humanly speaking, it is because one man, taking grave risks 5,000 miles away, made Cape Town and Durban available to Great Britain and her Allies that the troops of the United Nations now stand guard at Bizerte and Tunis.

The moral balance, the balance that matters most, remains to be struck. Eamon de Valera's Eire, at a keypoint in the North Atlantic, asserted her independence by maintaining neutrality. She may be left to compute her own moral gains. General Smuts' South Africa, at the keypoint in the South Atlantic, has enhanced her independence by co-operation and has gained in moral stature thereby. At the peace conference, her influence will carry weight far beyond her material powers, not because she is the leading state in her own right in a continent that will be one of that conference's chief problems, nor because her soldiers have ranged over Africa from the Cape to Cairo. It will carry weight because she has shouldered her responsibilities from the first as "the halfway house to India." And if South Africa's voice is still the voice of Smuts it will enunciate the humane and hopeful doctrine of co-operation.

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. . Uncle Sam Needs Jurors

(Continued from Page 6)

female juries prepared exhaustive charts, comparing the testimony of all the witnesses on every point in issue. No male jury did this. Men become quickly impatient with details. They want to get through with the job. Each man, too, has his own ideas of 'how it must have been,' and is more interested in defending his own acumen than in sifting out evidence objectively. In general, women are superior in psychological analysis of witnesses during oral testimony."

On the third anniversary of woman juror service in New York State, Supreme Court Justice Abram Zoller declared his complete satisfaction with the work of women jurors. He said, "I know that they are very conscientious in the performance of their duties, anxious to get to the truth of the situation and render verdicts in accordance with the facts, without favoritism or prejudice. They have been particularly helpful in expediting the work of the court. During seasons of the year particularly busy for farmers and business men, it has been possible to carry on the work of the trial term with women in the jury box where it would be impossible, or at least would result in long and expensive delays, if there were no women.

The New York Times in an editorial, December 1, 1942, gave high praise to women jurors in New York, saying, "They have demonstrated their fitness. We have seen them lately in important cases of conspiracy, sabotage, and treason, showing calm minds, swayed by reason, with no trace of sentimentality."

There are, of course, always those who want to shield women from the baser things of life and hence from the revolting evidence which they might hear in the courtroom. Women do not need protection from such evidence, but society needs to act so that such evidence will diminish, and it can do this best with the help of women who after all are fundamentally concerned. Court evidence is no more contaminating than life as it goes on about us, and no more contaminating than the lurid stories of the press read in many homes.

Judge Florence E. Allen of Ohio is among those who believe that women are of inestimable value as jurors in trials for crimes against young women and girls. She says that women on the witness stand speak more freely and frankly to a jury on which there are women, that the presence of women jurors in such cases stops the sneering of the unfeeling, and that the kindly, motherly sympathy of women jurors will often draw from the witness testimony necessary for conviction.

Concern is sometimes expressed over the unfortunate plight of women if a case should drag on for weeks. The sentimental oratory wasted over this is ludicrous. This matter has been easily taken care of in States where women serve on juries. Women bailiffs are appointed to take charge of the women. They are quartered at night in comfortable hotel rooms.

It is often said that women do not want jury service. Some women do not want it just as some men do not. In States where they have been eligible, women have willingly served, making fewer requests for exemption than men. The custom of the court is to excuse women if they have small children demanding their attention. Men are excused for business reasons. Most women see that by jury duty and the proper enforcement of law they protect their children as much as watching over them in the home.

The ruling of the highest court in Minnesota stands out as a challenge to the 21 States which still deny women jury service. The ruling reads in part, "In the selection of jurors to pass on the liberty and property of women as well as men, there must be no discrimination against women."

In addition to this plea, for justice to women, we face at this time the wartime need of our courts. Women must take their places in the jury box just as they are taking them in industry, in business, in the professions, in the WAACS and the WAVES, so that our courts may continue to function efficiently. If State Legislatures continue to procrastinate, federal action will be necessary.

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THE HALL AT DORNEYWOOD HOUSE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

The House, Part of Which Dates From the Reign of Queen Anne, Will Be Occupied for Their Lifetime by Sir Courtald and His Sister, Who Are Entertaining Pilots of the Allied Air Force

Hospitality at No Expense

DORNEYWOOD, 200-acre Buckinghamshire estate of Sir Courtauld Thomson, has recently been accepted by Premier Winston Churchill, on behalf of the British Government, as a new country home for Cabinet Ministers.

Sir Courtauld has given his early Renaissance house and its old-world gardens, together with funds for its upkeep, as a residence where a Minister of the Crown can live with his family, entertain overseas visitors, and hold semi-official and informal conferences.

Dorneywood is the second British mansion to be set aside for this purpose. Chequers, gift of Lord Lee of Fareham in 1917, has been the official country home of the Prime Minister since Mr. Lloyd George held house-warming there in 1921.

Should Dorneywood not be needed for a Cabinet Minister's residence, the Prime Minister may offer it to the Lord Mayor of London or the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Situated only 24 miles from London, the house is compact and well arranged for entertaining on a moderate scale. The oldest part dates back to the reign of Queen Anne. The gardens adjoin woods on the east and an 18-hole golf course on the south. Stoke Poges, Eton, Windsor, and the River Thames are within a few miles.

There is direct access from the gardens to the golf course and to Burnham Beeches, 500 acres of forest owned by the Corporation of the City of London. These comprise some of the finest woodlands in Britain, and Sir Courtauld's gift insures that they are preserved for the nation.

In his directions to the Trustees, Sir Courtauld gives examples of expenditure, including food, newspapers, and motorcars, which he considers would be appropriate to be paid to the official resident.

They are set out, Sir Courtauld says, "not with any idea of limiting the resident's expenditure, but rather to indicate to him my desire that he should entertain on an ample and hospitable basis, and that, apart from personal expenses, he should not be put to any expense in connection with his occupancy of Dorneywood."

At present, Sir Courtauld and his sister, Miss Winifred Thomson, are the hosts at Dorneywood. Pilots of the Allied Air Forces are the guests.

"We are to be allowed to remain here," Sir Courtauld said, "with the air pilots of the United Nations who come here for short vacation periods."

"I have no doubt that posterity will greatly applaud your munificent and far-sighted gift," Mr. Churchill said in a letter thanking Sir Courtauld Thomson.

The days are gone when it can be taken for granted that a Minister of the Crown will have a house of his own in which official entertainment on a seemly scale is possible. In days of national stress, such as Britain is experiencing at present, there is danger of the loss of beautiful and historic houses and landscape. One of the most agreeable developments of the past few years, due largely to the activities of the British National Trust, has been the preservation of old houses as schools, hostels, or centers of culture, where beauty that was once enjoyed by a small number may now be enjoyed by many.

This idea of preserving the continuity of British traditions and home life also animated Lord Lee of Fareham in presenting Chequers to the nation during the First World War.

"To the revolutionary statesmen," he said in his deed of settlement, "the antiquity and calm tenacity of Chequers and its annals might suggest some saving virtues in the continuity of English history, and exercise a check upon too hasty upheavals; while even the most reactionary could scarcely be insensible to the spirit of human freedom which permeates the countryside of Hampden, Burke, and Milton."

The strictest secrecy surrounds the Premier while he is at Chequers. No pressmen are allowed in the grounds, whether the Prime Minister is in residence or not. The privacy of the Premier's rural sanctuary is preserved. His privilege of working or relaxing here is consistently upheld. It is expected the traditions of Chequers will be carried on at Dorneywood.

MELITA SPRAGGS

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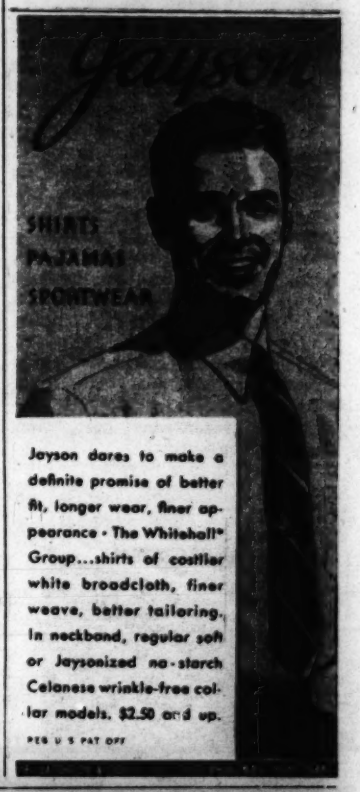

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REG U S PAT OFF

At The Principia Upper (High) School, athletics now take on a new wartime significance. Football and other body-contact games are strongly recommended by the War Dept. for all young men who will soon enter the Service . . . Upper School boys compete in the A. B. C. League, comprised of three private schools of high standing, besides the Principia. Each victory counts toward the year's trophy, whether it be won by the little "C" team or the bigger, stronger "A" team.

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. . Engineers

(Continued from Page 4)

installed and eight miles of new roads were added to those already in the area.

This is just one typical troop cantonment.

In the combat areas, the Engineers are everywhere. Amphibian Engineers manned the invasion barges landing the forces in North Africa last fall.

Last summer, near Milne Bay in New Guinea, the Japanese tried to grab a practically completed airport. For three weeks, Engineers had been hacking and slashing a field out of the jungle and the job was almost done. They heard of a Japanese landing three miles away, drove their tractors and scrapers into the jungle and grabbed other tools they love just as well, and can use just as well—machine guns, rifles, and bayonets.

An hour later, they were back at work, digging the field, having disposed of the enemy.

Practically unnoticed, they flung roads across North Africa at the incredible rate of four miles an hour.

Scramble a first-class fighting man, a bridge builder, a mapmaker, a drinking water expert, a road builder, an airfield builder, a flame-thrower, a trench digger, a river ferryman, a camouflage expert, a man who can use TNT and dynamite, and you have the modern Army Engineer—the boy who doesn't know it can't be done.

Some famous names have been etched upon the records of the Army Engineers, and not the least among them Generals Robert E. Lee, Joseph Gilbert Totten, Andrew A. Humphreys, Henry W. Benham, Henry L. Abbot, George W. (Panama Canal) Goethals, William M. Black of World War I, and the present-day hero, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT GOOD CAMPS

consult the advertisements which are published in The Christian Science Monitor on the Children's Page each Monday and the Young People's Page each Thursday. They direct you to camps whose standards appeal to Monitor readers.

"It's As Easy As That"

"IT'S JUST PLAIN foolhardiness to suggest that a parachutist talk about jumping," declared Lieut. John W. Dibble of Topeka, Kan., after completing his parachute training at Fort Benning, Ga. "He's liable to go on for hours and hours."

Since the organization of the first United States parachute battalion at Fort Benning in October, 1940, hundreds of volunteer paratroopers have been trained there. High jumping begins at the 250-foot towers, similar to those used by visitors at the New York World's Fair. This stage of the training John likens to a carnival show.

At the top of the towers are four arms from which drop large aluminum rings, each on a single cable. A special parachute with brass rings around the skirt is fitted onto this ring. The jumper gets into the parachute and is hoisted to the top with his chute already open. At a signal from a man on the ground, the chute and wearer are released. In this way the student becomes accustomed to height, and can practice body turns and landing. Noncommissioned officers in charge encourage much pep and chatter among the men who are waiting to go up and those who are rigging the chutes on the aluminum ring.

Soldiers who arrive at Fort Benning are considered the cream of the Army. They are "tough, steady, dependable, and with nerves of iron." Each volunteer must have had previous Army experience or at least six months' training in the regular infantry camps. Only unmarried men are accepted, between the ages of 21 and 32 years, from 66 to 74 inches tall, and weighing not more than 185 pounds. The parachute battalions are composed entirely of volunteers. After six weeks of intensive training at Fort Benning, they are ready for their first jump from a plane. Each trainee must make five jumps before he graduates and is permitted to sew onto his uniform the emblem of the paratroops—a silver parachute with wings extended. The first jump is, of course, the most momentous.

Concerning his own experience, John Dibble related: "On Wednesday of the D Stage week we hadn't jumped yet on account of bad weather. Thursday morning was cold and clear. With crash helmets in hand, we started down to the field, knowing that this day, barring hurricanes and earthquakes, we would get our first jump."

Crash helmets are made like football helmets, but of durable, transparent plastic. Those officers who have them available jump in regular steel helmets, which all paratroopers use in combat.

"The short march down the hill to Lawson Field is always noisy," John continued. "We sing and tell jokes. Having arrived at the packing sheds, we file in and go to the bin rooms, where each man and officer has his own bin for his regular and reserve chutes. We grab the chutes and move out on the double to the line forming outside. Everyone hurries, because the sooner you get up, the sooner you're through. Thursday morning the officers would all jump together and the men would all jump together. Thereafter, in the second to fifth jumps, each officer would lead a line of enlisted men out the door. We weren't thinking of the second or third jump that morning—the first jump filled our thoughts. Our sequency was alphabetical. We snapped the chutes on and lined up. We were inspected—front, back, sides, harness, snap fasteners, anchor line, V rings, cotter keys, rip cord, protector flaps, etc. A man came down the line and took our names. I was Number 13, the boy to lead out the second stick."

Sketches by the Writer

FOURTH JUMP—EASY LANDING!

This refers to the line of men who follow out the door on the command "Go." In these planes there are two sticks of 12 men each, who sit facing each other.

"Seeing the ship close up for the first time," John said, "I remember jamming my anchor line snap fastener in behind my breast strap so that I would have both hands free to climb into the plane. I sat down and looked across the aisle at Aiken, a slight, gentle-faced fellow, who was to lead out the first stick. He grinned. It was his first time up. 'Hook up safety belts.' The plane sat there with its motors gunning for what seemed like hours, but eventually the pilot did get the thing off the ground. We flew wide around the field and across the cantonment area. I suddenly lost interest in the ground, because the jumpmaster sergeant was giving instructions.

"First, one of the instructors was going to jump, to test the wind, etc. Then we would pass around the field again and the first stick would go out; then the second—my stick. This 'dummy' jumper, as he is called, was a calm individual—so calm, it practically oozed out his ears. He hooked up on the cable and then talked and fooled around for a while. Finally the jumpmaster hollered for our attention. He said the instructor was going to jump. It was the most unceremonious exit I ever saw. He stood there, left foot over the edge of the door sill, arms straight and on the outside of either side of door, right leg back, slightly crouched, and eyes on a level, looking straight to the front. You thought of a sightseer watching the sunset from the Empire State Building. And then—swish! He stepped forward, turned left suddenly, and disappeared. It was as if he had stepped into a hallway and turned. I blinked a couple of times in sheer amazement.

"There is considerable effort on the part of instructors to put students at ease. They walk up and down the plane talking and kidding with the jumpers. Part of the time we were singing. This first one was not to be a mass jump. Each officer and soldier would be given an individual command to go. We would follow commands as we had done many times before in mock jumps. No changes—the same old thing. Suddenly we were over the Chattahoochee River again."

"Is everybody ready?"

"Yaa-ay."

"Then stand up."

"They stand up slowly. I suppose it seemed quick to them. Anchor line snap fastener in left hand, under and over; cable in right hand."

"Hook up." Snap, snap, snap, gulp, gulp.

"Check your equipment." The man to your rear checks your back pack; you check your chest pack and the pack of the man ahead of you.

"Sound off for equipment check."

"Twelve okay, eleven okay, ten okay," etc.

"Then close up and stand in the door." Aiken stood in the door and the rest closed up tight. "Go." Twelve somewhat elongated swishes and they were all gone.

John looked at those empty seats. Then two things grew bigger and bigger until they assumed monstrous size: anchor line snap fastener and cable.

"Is everybody ready?"

"Yes. There is nothing else to say. I'm ready. Haven't I spent four weeks of my life learning how to do one thing—walk out a door in a particular manner? Yes—I'm ready."

"Then stand up and hook up."

"I leaped to my feet, or would have, if there hadn't been 10 or 15 guys hanging on my neck. I almost looked around to see what was holding me to my seat. Then I had a grip on the cable and the snap fastener was hooked up. I looked at the door, the ground outside the door, the jumpmaster, and found everything as it should be. The worst was really over, I decided. The equipment check was finished quickly. The next command was, 'Close up and stand in the door.' I could feel the men behind me come closer, and the No. 2 man pressed against my right leg. I assumed the position, began to go over in my mind the points of the body position upon leaving the plane, and strained to hear the jumpmaster's command.

"I was looking straight ahead, eyes level, when I felt the pat on the leg and heard clearly, 'Go.' I must have recoiled slightly, then, right leg out. . . . Wow! I just stepped on a freight train going the other way, and are we traveling! The guy who said you were just hanging in space was way off the beam. I've never been in a hurricane, but I figure that's what it must be like. Then bumph! Something pulled me up short, put my legs down and my head up. Must be the canopy. 'One thousand, two thou—' I'm counting. I looked up. It was the canopy. Funny looking thing. I looked down. It's quiet up here. Long ways up. Hmmm. Which way am I drifting? Which way will I make a body turn? Well, wasn't that something? I landed easy, rolled it up, started for the truck to carry us back to the rigging sheds. . . . It was as easy as that!"

In describing the four succeeding jumps, John Dibble said, "It's funny how you notice things coming out of the door. During the first jump I could feel my eyes open, but I could see only dimly. During the second jump I saw the tail of the plane and the ground beneath us. During the third, I noticed that I had assumed a sitting position with feet straight out in front but not together. During the fourth, I was even more aware of my surroundings; and during the fifth, it was like walking downstairs.

"Now with jump school behind us, our perspective changes. Jumping is, after all, the smallest part of our training; it is merely our mode of transportation. Now they're not wondering if you'll jump; they're wondering if you can carry a radio, four or five telephones, map the field, sight the howitzer, and plan a march on the way down."

MARGARET WHITTEMORE

"stay on the beam" with the

110* SHIRT

by *Wings*

You're on the beam that leads to long wear when you ask for The 110* Shirt by Wings with the guaranteed Guardian Collar. See your local dealer. $2.00 and $2.25. Others, $1.75.

*110 Washings and no breakdown —U. S. Testing Co. Report

WINGS shirts and sportswear

Piedmont Shirt Co., Greenville, S. C.

Over the Editor's Desk

GRIM FIGHTING goes on in the South Seas. Not spectacular, for jungle fighting is not as a rule deeply impressive in extent or volume, but relentless, dogged, and definitely specialized. It takes a form different from that experienced in other combat areas. It is tough fighting with soft shoes on, fighting that calls for a high degree of resource and self-reliance. It has brought about changes in tactics, training, and equipment. Of these, GORDON WALKER, one of the Monitor's correspondents overseas, tells in an article written from Guadalcanal.

* * *

This is a period of promise and attainment in the rubber situation. Promise is paramount at the moment, for synthetic rubber will not be into full production until 1944. There is still a serious need to conserve. But a real beginning has been made. The world's largest rubber factory is in production. It is located in West Virginia, and is turning out a synthetic product which is said to be better in many ways than rubber obtained from trees. ROGER WILLIAM RIIS gives you the story of the great new factory in another column.

* * *

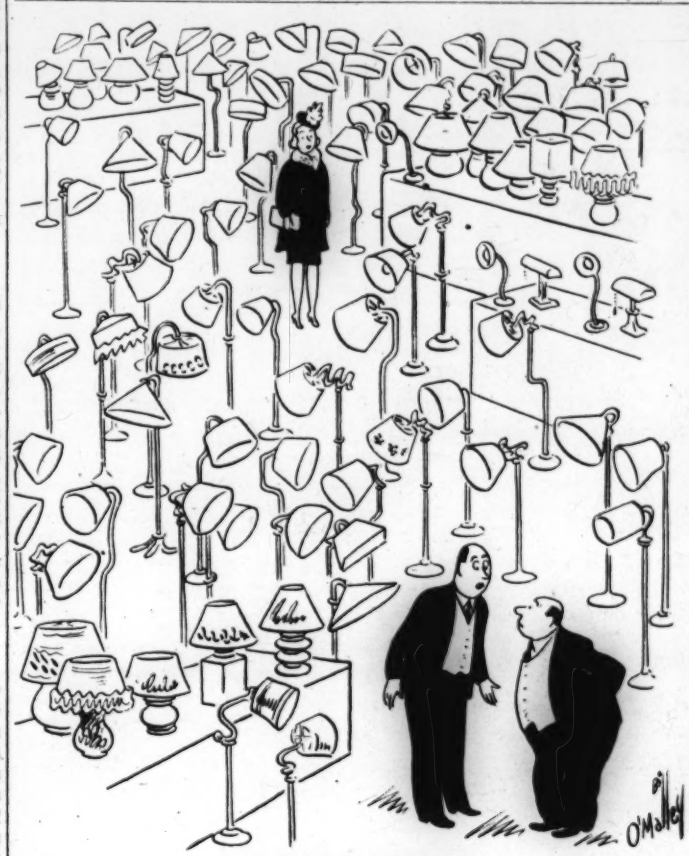
PROF. ERIC A. WALKER, who writes on Smuts, the man, the soldier and the statesman, is an authority on South Africa and author of a number of books. His works include a Historical Atlas of South Africa; a History of South Africa, which went into its second edition in 1940; the Great Trek; and W. P. Schreiner: A South African. He was adviser for the Union to the editors of the Cambridge History of the British Empire, Volume VIII, and joint editor of Volume III. His contribution to this issue of the Magazine, "The Voice of Africa," sheds new light on South Africa's distinguished leader.

From the pen of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS comes the story of the United States Army Corp of Engineers. It is a story about which the public is not too well informed, for there is no arm of the fighting forces which performs a wider diversity of tasks or which accomplishes more with the facilities at its command. It was my privilege to help blueprint a theoretical cantonment under the experienced eye of an Army officer. The exercise was given at a military school, and the task left me with a profound admiration for the work done by this branch of the service. It would seem as if there is no vital work done in the Army but the Engineers have a hand in it.

* * *

Other features of particular interest: "Tantalum Is a 'Magic Metal'" by MALCOLM BAYLEY, one of the Monitor's editorial writers, whose article tells you something about this little-known element and its fabulous qualities; "Uncle Sam Needs Women Jurors," by ALM LUTZ, who is the author of two biographies, "Emma Willard," and "Elizabeth Cady Stanton"; and "Part-Time Orphans of War Industry" by DOROTHY BIRD NYSWANDER.

* * *



"She Wants a Flashlight!"

Things to Come . .

Next week: "Prelude to Unity," being the story of the United Natioins flags, with colored illustrations of their "banners of freedom." Also a profile of General Devers by ROSCOE DRUMMOND, Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau. This profile has particular significance. The recent attacks on the fortress of Europe are hardly intended as an end in themselves. They have a more far-reaching purpose than merely to disorganize munition and power plants and obliterate airplane factories and sumbarine nests. They mark the prelude to invasion. Nearer each day that invasion comes, and interest centers on the man who has been placed in command of the United States forces in the European theater of war. He is General Devers. W. W. C.

. . Industrial Achievement

(Continued from Page 3)

converters showed when and from whom to order, not converters, but the shells, flanges, skirts, heads, tube sheets, tubes, channels, gaskets, valves and registering instruments which all together make converters. They had to plan so that every part would arrive as it was needed.

Copper for tubing? All the copper was going direct to munitions plants. Then use steel, and treat it for corrosion. But shipyards and tank and gun factories are taking all the steel. Well, get steel somehow. Fight for it with the WPB.

Valves and vats? Every plant that could fabricate one was overwhelmed with prior orders. Wood for buildings? Wood was as hard to get as steel, because you could build faster with it and ingenious new designs were adapting it to large buildings.

Tank cars to ship chemicals to the plant were busy rushing oil to the seashore. Then use barges on the river instead. Barges ordered long ago have not yet arrived.

Young chemists (all these men are absurdly young) for a year averaged a 70-hour week. They ordered converters in December, and the steel to make them was not even rolled at the mills until July. Draft equipment from other plants? There was no such equipment in the world, never had been.

Every single unit was designed for this job. Even the nature of the raw materials fought against the engineers; the "tamest" chemical to be handled was alcohol, the butadienes and styrenes and others were extremely violent and tricky.

Yet in the severe cold of the first winter, the chemicals froze in the new pipes; even the steam lines, installed to keep them warm, froze, because insulation was unobtainable.

All the material factors were against success. But the invincible human factors insisted on success. Therefore, we have today at Institute a superbly ordered plant, the first one in the world capable of turning 72,000,000 gallons of alcohol a year into 90,000 long tons of rubber.

Institute is big. Its electrical energy equals half that generated in all Delaware, its water supply would service Los Angeles. Twelve and a half million man-hours of work went into it. To level the ground, they threw in a neighboring hill—400,000,000 yards of dirt.

The plant is outdoors, too big to be prisoned within walls. Its vistas of towers and pumps quiver and hum with a strangely elemental—and appropriate—intensity.

Institute, remember, is only the first to come into production. Eighteen months ago, there were farms along Paddy's Run outside Louisville. Today, Paddy's Run has disappeared in a maze of chemical plants. Goodrich, Goodyear, Koppers, other big companies, are working together, sharing all their know-how among themselves and with the Government—to make rubber.

Japanese papers, please copy.

Elegance par excellence! That is distinction and class of the GENUINE French Dressing. Forbid all else but only the *real* olive oil—the tang and the zest your fine salads get from the Pompeian Imported Virgin Olive Oil.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

On the Beam

How the Nazis Find Them

The Norwegian says "No," and doesn't do it. The Dane says "Yes," and doesn't do it either.—STOCKHOLMSTIDNINGEN.

100 Planes a Day

In one 24-hour period, the new Labrador airfield recently dispatched 100 planes to Britain.—COL. PAUL E. BURROWS.

Invasion Springboard

Denmark is a springboard for the Baltic coast of Germany, the most vulnerable danger point in Europe.—BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

Vagrancy Vanishing

The tramp is disappearing from the roads and casual wards of England and Wales.—BRITISH MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Think in World Terms

The world has shrunk a thousand times in the recorded history of the development of civilization. . . . We must think and plan in world terms.—ARTHUR A. HOOD, Johns-Manville Corporation.

Wisdom in Bagdad

The professor should go first because he is a professor. I should go next because I am King. But you are a visitor. We shall walk through the door together.—FEISAL II, KING OF IRAQ.

Tribute to Small Nations

Copernicus serves to remind us that small nations have given for the common advantage of all peoples many of the great enduring concepts which have enriched the life of man.—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Power Lies in U. S.

The attitude that the United States may adopt after the collapse of the Axis Powers and when the armistice is signed may determine the peace and happiness of generations to come.—DR. EDUARD BENEŠ.

Plane Journey of Tomorrow

The Mars plane can carry 200 passengers from New York to Chicago at an over-all-cost, including investment, of $750, or $3.50 a passenger.—THURMAN W. ARNOLD.

Economy of Dehydration

A total of 94,935 cargo planes, with a capacity each of seven tons, would be needed to ship a quantity of fresh potatoes, which 26,948 planes, or a saving of 67,987 planes, could handle of the dehydrated product.

abused hair

MADE LOVELY AGAIN

Cheer up!... It's easy now to have glamorous hair. Use soapless Admiracion. One shampoo shows the difference. Your hair becomes radiant with stunning high-lights. TWO TYPES—"no lather" in red carton or "foamy" in green carton. At your Beauty Shop ask for an Admiracion Shampoo.

ADMIRACION OIL SHAMPOOS

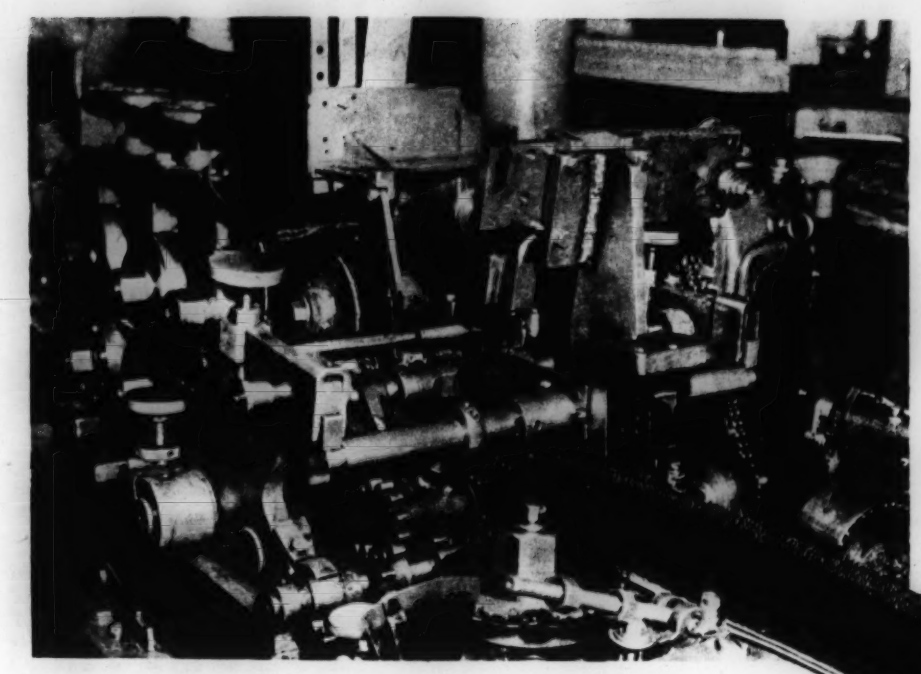
IMPORTANT PEQUOT NEWS for Wartime Brides!

With elaborate trousseaux out for the duration, Pequot Sheets more than ever belong on your list of real fundamentals.

Ask mother. They've been her favorite for fine quality for years. Ask the man in service. Pequot Mills work night and day making sheets and other fabrics for the U. S. fighting forces.

Perhaps you can't get a lot, but you *can* get some. Thanks to Pequot sturdiness, they last you longer. Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT SHEETS



FULLERGRIPT BRUSHES

speed production

in war plants that feed, clothe and arm our fighting men!

FULLERGRIPT was developed by us almost twenty years ago. In this unique and versatile brush construction, the brush material is held with a vise-like grip in a continuous metal strip that can be coiled or formed to any desired shape. We have never ceased improving Fullergript and are always seeking for new applications. The advent of the war found it ready to perform many vital functions on the battlefield and in industry.

Fullergript brush strips have proved ideal for use in Army and Navy gun cleaning brushes in many sizes.

In textile mills Fullergript Brushes are incorporated into machines that card wool and cotton; dye thread; comb, brush and finish all kinds of fabrics — fabrics that go into uniforms, blankets, tents, and much other equipment for our boys serving in the Army and Navy.

Other Fullergript Brushes are applied to machines in food packing plants, flour mills, bakeries and fruit grading sheds. They scrub and polish, wash and clean everything from sheets of tin plate and brass, as produced in the rolling mills, to street cars and buses that carry war workers to the job.

Fullergript Brushes in Textile Mill Machinery

We are proud of the contribution Fullergript is making to the war effort. This organization is now occupied with many war duties. Some materials used in our peace-time products are difficult to procure. Many Fuller dealers are now serving in the armed forces. Your dealer may not be able to call as frequently as you would like. He may not be able to provide you with the particular brush you want just when you want it. To supply military and industrial needs is our first duty. To supply our millions of customers is a problem we are endeavoring to meet.

The FULLER BRUSH *Company*

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